INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
I 3

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
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VOL. XVIII NO. 176– BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MALAVIYAJI GETS 15 DAYS IMPRISONMENT

:o:

Sardar Vallabhbhai & Other Leaders 3 Months

:o:

LADIES TO BE IN JAIL FOR 15 DAYS.

:o:

"Not Fanciful Or Opposed To Rules Of Justice"

MAGISTRATE JUSTIFIES ORDER OF POLICE COMMISSIONER.

His Wide Powers Under Police Act."

At 1-30 p.m. yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. Dastur, delivered judgment in the Leaders' Case. He held that all the fourteen accused were members of an unlawful assembly and were guilty of the offence for which they were charged and he, therefore, convicted them and sentenced them, as follows: –

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya Rs. 100 fine or 15 days' simple imprisonment in default.

The ladies Rs. 100 fine or 15 days' simple imprisonment.

Sardar Vallabhbhai and other accused: 3 months' simple imprisonment

The names of all the accused are as follows:—

(1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, (2) Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, (3) Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, (4) Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, (5) Mr. S. D. Palekar, (6) Baboobhai Javeri, (7) Dr. N. S. Hardikar, (8) Mr. Ramkant Mehta, (9) Mr. K. J. Narayan Iyer, (10) Mr. H. Venkatram, (11) Shrimati Ratanben Mehta, (12) Miss Maniben Patel, (13) Mrs. Harnam Kuver and (14) Mrs. Amrut Kuver.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

The Magistrate said he was giving a lighter sentence to Pundit Malaviya because the latter did not intend to defy the Commissioner's order, but maintained that it was an illegal order and wanted to test its legality. Pundit Malaviya, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, declared that he did want to defy the order because it was an idle order.

The distinguished leaders were conversing with friends and visitors in the jailors' room at Byculla Jail when a call from the Chief Presidency Magistrate that their presence was required in Court. It was about 1 p.m. Among the visitors were Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Narayanlal Bansilal, Dixit, Durgadutt and Pundits Radhakanth and Govind Malaviya. The latter immediately hurried to the Court where the distinguished accused were brought. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel also came in. Though few persons were aware that the judgment was to be delivered, a fairly large number of people assembled in Court and after the judgment was delivered and the leaders were being taken to the jail, a large crowd collected and bid respectful farewell to the leaders.

"There is nothing before me to show that the order of the Police Commissioner disallowing the Tilak Day procession from entering the Hornby Road was' either fenciful or opposed to the rules of Justice", observed the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday morning in delivering judgment in the case in which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Malaviya and twelve other Congress leaders stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly.

The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced Pandit Malaviya and four ladies to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. Hardikar, and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, all members of the Congress Working Committee, and the remaining accused who refused to take part in the trial were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment each.

In passing a sentence of fine on Pandit Malaviya, the Magistrate observed that he had taken into consideration the old age of Malaviyaji and also the fact that he took part in the Tilak Day procession not for the pleasure of defying the order but to test its validity.

The Judgment.

:o:

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said:—

The accused are charged before me for being members of an unlawful assembly. The common object of which assembly was to defy an order issued by the Commissioner of Police under section 23 Clause (2) of the Bombay Police Act thereby committed an offence under section 143 read with section 188 of the I. P. C.

The facts leading to the present prosecution are these:—

On the 1st of August it was publicly announced by the Satygraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that a public procession in connection with the Tilak Anniversary celebration will take place starting from Chaupatti and passing, viz., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bhuleshwar, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Road, Hornby Road, Flora Fountain to Esplanade Maidan.

On coming to know of this intention of the Satyagraha Committee the Commissioner of Police issued an Order in the form of a letter Exhibit No. 1) to Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Congress Committee in defiance of this Order resolved to take a procession as announced. The procession passed through the various streets and roads as advertised and came to the Muni-

(Continued on Page 5.)

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI.

DR. HARDIKAR.

SJT. T. A. K. SHERWANI.

SJT. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

INDIA'S FREEDOM ESSENTIAL FOR FREEDOM OF MUSLIM COUNTRIES

:o:

Mr. Sherwani's Message To Muslims.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative gave the following message to Muslim Indians:—

"I have no doubt the heart of the Muslim community is sound and that my co-religionists will stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren; for India's freedom is necessary not merely for our country but also for the freedom of Muslim countries. It is, therefore, the duty of every Muslim to join the Congress."

MR. SHERWANI CLASSED AS A.

After the judgment was pronounced the Magistrate addressing Mr. Sherwani expressed regret that through a misapprehension he had classed him as "B" as he did not know that he was an ex-M.L.A. The Magistrate classed him as A class prisoner.

BOMBAY AN EXAMPLE TO INDIA.

:o:

Sardar's Message.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a farewell message to Bombay, says:

In parting from my Bombay friends let me congratulate them and the people of the city on the epochmaking manner in which they celebrated the sacred occasion of Lokamanya Tilak's last anniversary. I and my other colleagues of the Working Committee feel proud of the privilege of having been associated with the memorable scenes which were witnessed on that night at Bori Bunder. It is our regret that we were removed before the lathi attack was commenced and so could not share all the sufferings of the people. I have the highest admiration for the volunteers of Bombay who have unflinchingly faced a number of lathi attacks and who bore up under the severest one on the morning of the 2nd of August with wonderful fortitude. We pay our respectful tribute to Hargovind Lalji, Captain of a section of the volunteers, who laid down his life in defence of the rights of the Bombay citizens. I have every hope and full confidence that workers, volunteers and the people of Bombay will continue to play their great part in the national movement and remain an example to the whole of India for courage, discipline and non-violence.

LATHI THROWS OFF FEAR.

To all my countrymen and countrywomen who are participating in the struggle for freedom, I need but say few words. The programme of the Congress has been clearly laid down and it is my earnest appeal to them to carry it out with determination and strict adherence to non-violence. I want the people to realise that the coming stage in our struggle will put the nation to even severer test than any it has passed through in th past. The time is now practically past when the provinces could expect much guidance from the central organisation. They must carry on the struggle with the sources at their disposal and continue resistance at every place possible and on every occasion available. Lathi attack and shooting are training us to throw off all fear of death. I have no doubt that this process will lead us rapidly to our goal. The nation must continue to compel Government to expose its real nature in full nakedness and by daring all such lathi attacks and shooting win its way to freedom.—A. P.

:o:

KEEP UP RESISTENCE.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has given the following message to the country:—

"Carry on the fight, keep up resistence, maintain non-violence and freedom will soon be won."—Free Press.

Still At Naini.

:o:

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru are still in Naini Central Jail, no orders having yet been received for their removal to Yeravda.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru returns to-morrow morning.—A. P.

"MALICIOUS LIE."

:o:

Mr. V. J. Patel Contradicts A Press Statement.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"My attention has just been drawn to a quotation in the "Indian Daily Mail," dated Thursday the 7th August, from the "Pioneer", which says that the Editor has learnt from Poona that I have sent a message to Mr. Jayakar, who is, unfortunately, laid up here with high fever, giving my blessing to the peace move and assuring those working for this object, of my willingness to place my services at their disposal whenever necessary.

I hasten to contradict this report and have no hesitation in characterising it as a malicious lie.

My views on the so-called peace negotations have been clearly expressed by me in my Benares speech and in nothing that has happened since have I seen any reason to alter them in the slightest degree."—Free Press.

ON THE NORTH—WESTERN FRONT.

REPULSING AFRIDIS BY LAND AND AIR.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 7.

Six squadrons of the Royal Air Force are now busily engaged in bombing operations against hostile Afridis who are reported to be moving down Bari Valley. The machines were engaged the whole of yesterday, but weather conditions to-day are not quite favourable.

LATER.

The Afridi Lashkar at present reported to be about 5.000 strong, is now concentrating to the West of Khajuri Plain. Troops have moved out, while the Royal Air Force is already taking action against them.—A. P.

SON OPPOSES FATHER.

Scramble For Assembly Seats.

BELGAUM, Aug. 7.

For the one seat allotted to the Bombay Presidency Southern Division Mahomedan constituency in the Indian Legislative Assembly nominations have been filed by five candidates namely Messers. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla (Bombay) Mahomed Suleman Mitha (Uran, Kolabe) Jalaluddin Sayed Mian Kadri Raikhed (Ahmedabad) Mohiyuddin Ahmed Mahomed Hasham Saheb (Dharwar) and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Bombay.)—A. P.

Persia's Finance Minister.

TEHERAN, Aug. 7.

Tahizadeh has been appointed Minister of Finance but he also retains his present portfolio.—Reuter.

Well-Known Financier Charged With Fraud.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Financier Francis Lorang who was recently extradited from France at the request of the British Government was charged at Guildhall and committed for trial on a charge of fradulent conversion of sums totalling £317,000 and issuing a false report of the Bluebird Petrol Limited.—Reuter.

Cooking Facilities Refused To Pandit Malaviya.

:o:

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S STIFF ATTITUDE.

"B" Class For Dr. Hardikar Resented By Leaders.

"Don't you worry. I am perfectly happy".

This was how Pandit Malaviya took leave of his son Pandit Govind Malaviya just before he was being escorted by a jailor inside prison walls of the Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Malaviya, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani have been put in four separate cells as "A" class prisoners. They are allowed the privilege of ordering their meals from outside if they so desire.

According to Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, who is said to have made careful calculations the "feeding cost" of "A" class prisoners comes to less than seven annas per head per day!

INVIDIOUS TREATMENT.

Congress circles are considerably perturbed over the fact that Dr. Hardikar, although a member of the Working Committee, has been put in "B" class. His health is said to be in a delicate state and for this reason he was undergoing an X-ray treatment. Both from the point of view of his status and also in consideration of his health it is urged that he ought to be treated as 'A" class prisoner.

Sardar Vallabhbhai and other leaders are said to have expressed their resentment regarding the classification of Dr. Hardikar and are said to be backing up his denand.

"Will Malaviyaji live on milk and plantains for the full term of 15 days"? This is causing concern to a very large circle of the friends and admirers of Malaviyaji.

A "Chronicle" representative interviewed Pandit Govind Malaviya, who said that ever since Panditji was admitted in the Byculla Jail he had been living on of milk and fruits diet. Only on Thursday morning had the Jail Superintendent arranged for a cook being admitted in the jail kitchen for a few hours to prepare food for Malaviyaji.

A TELEPHONE TALK.

Pandit Govind Malaviya is now informed that this facility has been refused in the Arthur Road Jail. In this connection Pandit Govind Malaviya related to our representative a telephone conversation which is said to have taken place between the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

"I understand, said Pandit Govind Malaviya, that the Superintendent of Arthur Road Jail asked the Inspector-General of Prisons whether the arrangement of allowing Pandit Milaviya's own cook in the prison would be continued in the Arthur Road Jail.

"The Inspector-General telephoned to the Secretary, Bombay Government and the latter replied bluntly:—

"Pandit Malaviya is now a convict prisoner.. If he finds jail discipline difficult, he is welcome to pay his fine and get out. Otherwise he must conform to jail discipline such an arrangement, therefore, cannot be allowed to continue".

When this reply was conveyed to Panditji he is said to have exclaimed: "That is perfectly fair. I do not at all complain. I have made no request whatsoever and I don't wish them to confer any favours on me. I am happy as I am."

The women prisoners are said to have been sent in the Ladies Ward but the class they are put in is not known. The rest of the accused are treated "B" class.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S MESSAGE.

:o:

Indians—"Masters In Their Own Home."

"This is the hour of our trial. The strong upheaval among our people, their desire for freedom their spirit of self-sacrifice, and their determination to win the country's freedom, which is evident all over the country, deepen my conviction that the existing civil system of government, so inimical to our own national honour and interests, shall soon be replaced by Swaraj, i.e., government of the people for the people by the people, and that we shall soon be masters in our own home, even as Englishmen are masters in theirs.

Carry on the good work. Stand the test. Bear up all the hardships and sufferings, which may be inflicted upon you in the discharge of your duties to the motherland. See that the movement does not slacken in any way for lack of workers, until we attai attain our object.

"Above all things, promote the boycott of foreign cloth and the use of khadiar and Swadeshi."

"Make all sacrifices that may be necessary in order that the motherland shall regain its freedom and once again be in a position to protect the honour and promote the happiness of her children and occupy a place of honour among the nations of the world."

THEIR TWO REGRETS.

:o:

Sikh Ladies Resent Light Sentence.

Shrimati Harnam Kaur, Captain Akali Ladies Jatha and Srimati Amrit Kaur have issued the following message:—

"Our only regret and misfortune is that we were denied the privilege of getting beaten by lathis. The Akali ladies Jatha had mustered strong to share this honour along with their brothers of the Akali Dal and other volunteer Cops.

Our second regret is that we are given only 15 days' imprisonment while our brave co-accused. the leaders of All-India fame, have been awarded three months' imprisonment, Indian ladies do not want any differential treatment and are prepared to bear any amount of suffering for the freedom of their country.

We are proud of the Punjabi ladies who have sent more than four thousands of their brave sons to the jails. We shall only be too glad if thousands of Punjabi ladies would come forward and sacrifice their all. Sat Sri Akal.

Murder And Arson In Sukkur.

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

Some stray murders are reported from Sukkur to-day. All shops are closed and no one dares to venture outside their houses. The police and military are maintaining a strict watch in all parts of the town. Machine guns have been requisitioned. All Congress activities have ceased.

Included in to-day's robberies is a case of a woman being robbed of Rs. 12,000. Cases of highway robbery are reported to have occurred on Lansdowne Bridge between Sukkur and Rohri.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CANVASSERS whole or spare time on little pay and good commission. Apply general Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R3002

WANTED—AN INDIAN NURSE or a LADY DOCTOR to help a Doctor in business. Also a few probationer nurses. Apply Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2976

WANTED—A Man, experienced in Printing Works for Rangoon, particularly for composing blocks and Printing Labels of matches and well trained in mixing Inks of various colours and shades. Salary according to qualifications. Only those having experience need apply stating previous experience, age and salary required to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1336

Medical.

WANTED—A Hindu CANDIDATE as a teacher matric and Gujarati trained. Salary 50—60 Rs. Write with certificate. N. D. KATHAWALA, BADAGARA, (Malabar.)
A 1367

WANTED—GRADUATE for Children as a whole time tutor Well versed in Hindi and Music Communicate undersigned for terms stating qualifications. MITTAL Rly. Engineer, Vyara.
A R2970

THE PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Lahore is in search of a suitable CHIEF AGENT for Rajputana and Central India on attractive terms. Gentlemen of influence and experience are requested to correspond in confidence with the Manager giving details of qualifications, connections and previous experience in the line.
A 1319

MENTAL CASES immediately admitted. Well equipped hospital. Magistrate's order not necessary. Each patient, separate bungalow. Hindu, Parsis, Mahomedans and Europeans wire in emergency—AMIN, 8, Grand Buildings, Colaba, Bombay, Phone 25741.
M 1352A

SPECIFICS for Lunacy—Epilepsy—Vertigo—Hysteria chronic—headaches—Sciatica—Neuralgias—Neurosthoenia Hemiplegia—Alcoholism—drug habits—Dyspepsia—Rheumatism—Sprue—Malaria—Consumption. Rejuvenation a speciality. Send history.
Zeno Post Box 899, Bombay.
M 1352C

Situations Wanted

AN experienced TRAVELLING AGENT wants connections with Swadeshi Manufacturers, Mill Agents of any line on commission basis. Apply PANIA GENERAL OFFICE, Post Box No. 706 Bombay.
B R3001

EXPERT FILING CLERK of Ten years standing, Well versed in General Office Routine, Typing, and Accounts. Good References, seeks SITUATION in any capacity on Reasonable salary. Please apply Box No. 76 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2993

Matrimonial

A Mahomedan, aged 30. Income Rs. 500, Graduate, wishes to marry a Mahomedan lady or lady of any community if highly educated. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2866

INTERNATIONAL-intercommunal-interprovincial matrimonial agency. Strictly confidential. Wide Selections for ladies, gentlemen, Europeans-Hindus (including sub-castes), Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Christians and all. Apply No. 899, Post Box Bombay.
1352B

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET— SHOP on ground floor of House No. 189/191 Hornby Road, Fort, adjoining K. C. Marrot. Apply owner at Ratan House, 35/37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2992

Loans

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 100/ payable by regular monthly instalment of Rs. 20/- with interest. Apply to Box No. 178 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3000

Educational

THE MADRAS TUTORIAL COLLEGE
15 & 16, Angappa Naick St. G. T., Madras.
Estd. 1919. Tel. "Tutoriat".
COACHES STUDENTS FOR
OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE
Senior Examination
Write for Prospectus with one anna Stamp to:
M. K. RANGACHARI, Director.

Trade Announcement.

ENCOURAGE COTTAGE INDUSTRY by buying SHUDH AND CHEAP KHADI from NANDLAL RAMDAS & CO., 7 Mantri Bhuvan, Opposite Victoria Mill, Gamdevi Road, Bombay.
T R2989

WANTED—AGENTS to canvass orders for Pure Nilgiri High Grown Teas of best quality, on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12 per cent commission. For particulars, apply to THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT CO., Mettupalaiyam.
T R2984

UP perfect flat FOOLSCAP German Stencil Duplicator can print hundreds of handwriting and typewriting copies. Price 42/8/- complete. Apply:—GREIF PRODUCTS (INDIA) AGENCY, Poona 2.
T R2951

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PORTLAND CEMENT
surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

Legal Notices.

ORDER 5 RULE 20.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V. Act V of 1908.)

Civil Suit No. 552 of 1929.
IN THE COURT OF 2ND SUB-JUDGE 2ND CLASS AT WARDHA.

Chandanmal Jowarmal Marwari of Hinganghat—Plaintiff.

Laxminarayan s/o. Fatelal—Defendant.
Claim—Rs. 513/.

To LAXMINARAYAN son of Fatelal caste Marwari resident of Bombay Tahsil Bombay District Bombay.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 25th day of August 1930, at 10 o'clock in the before noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned. the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 29th day of July 1930.

T. B. BAPAT.
(Signed) Judge.

Public Notices.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOSS OF POLICY NO. 52826

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 52826 of the above Company on the life of Mr. Thakershi Ghela Vidha, a Grain dealer, residing at Thobba Chawl, Opposite Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli, and a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company unless objection is lodged within one month from this date.

Dated Bombay 7th August 1930.
1362

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, the 11th July 1930.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1930, at 4 p. m. (Calcutta Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June 1930, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governor.
1314.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 610 OF 1930.

Re: GOOLABCHAND SOBHAGCHAND of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a share-broker, residing at Princess Street outside the Fort
A Debtor.
ex-parte: MULJI KARSONDAS and another Petitioning Creditors.

On the 5th day of August, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 5th day of Aug., 1930.
K. A. BHOJVANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1366

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 972 of 1930.
Messrs. JAVANMAL INDUMAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Vithalwadi without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) KISSONLAL PEMRAJ, (2) MISRILAL PEMRAJ and (3) MOTILAL KISSONLAL, all of Jalgaon Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Jalgaon and carrying on business at Jalgaon in the name and style of Kissonlal Pemraj. ..... Defendants.
To,
(1) KISSONLAL PEMRAJ and
(2) MISRILAL PEMRAJ, the 1st and 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above Summary Suit against you for recovery of Rs. 1,717-5-3 for principal with interest on Rs. 1,631-0-0 at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per mensem from 15th April, 1930, till judgment being the amount due by you under an acknowledgment dated Shravan Sud 14th S. Y. 1986 (18th August, 1929), and costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

Please take further notice that you are summoned to apply to the above Court within 10 days from the publication hereof (exclusive of the day of which publication) for leave to appear and defend the above suit and to appear and defend the same in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree against you for any sum not exceeding Rs. 1,717-5-3 and interest and Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers.

Bombay, Dated this 6th day of August, 1930.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
111, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
1363

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2483 of 1929.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 9th day of December 1929.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The suit will be on Board of the Judge appointed by the Chief Justice, on the day to be fixed as provided herein and shall be heard in priority to all other suits appearing on the Board on that day except part heard suits and other Commercial Causes on the same Board fixed for hearing on a prior date.

Messrs. GORKHRAM SADHURAM, a firm doing business as merchants and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.
V/S.
Messrs. RADHESHYAM SITARAM, a firm, doing business as Merchants at Benares. Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the Defendants a sum of Rs. 6818/11/ with interest on Rs. 6174/15/- from Kartak Sud 15th S. Y. 1986 (19/11/29) till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are required to file a written statement or points of defence as directed by the order giving directions (to be served on you) and serve a copy on the Plaintiff on or before the day fixed by the said order in default whereof after notice to you application may be made to the Court for Judgment for want of such written statement or points of defence under Rule 188A of the High Court Rules. In the event of your filing your written statement or points of defence you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon on the day to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of this by the said order giving directions or any subsequent order, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of December 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 12th day of December 1929.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys

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Written in Plain English. Tells how to make various kinds of Scented Hair Oils, and Spirit Perfumes at Home at a very cheap cost. Please apply at once for copy S. PAUL AND CO., (Dept. B C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW
MARIANNE
All-Talking, Singing, Musical Treat with
MARION DAVIES, LAWRENCE GRAY, "UKELELE IKE"

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.
RIALTO CINEMA
THE LAST DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Dr. TAGORE'S Immortal Epic
Sacrifice
featuring
ZUBEIDA, SULOCHANA,
Jal Khambata, Vithal, Jani Baboo.

To-day 3-30 6-15, 8-15 & 10-15 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-day 3-30 6-15, 8-15 & 10-15 P.M.
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Production De Luxe
Featuring Miss GULAB and an all Star Cast,
BAKAVALI
Magnificent settings.
A Delightful Fairy Story of a Celestial Nymph and a Modern Mortal
SPECTACULAR, GORGEOUS, COLOSSAL SUPER PICTURE

When obedience to his father and duty to his subjects conflict, which should prevail with a Prince?
Well, you want to know that!
"A PRINCE OF THE PEOPLE"
will answer that to-morrow
AT
THE DUBASH THEATRE
Vishnu Cinema

This evening at 6-30 P.M.
BALMOHAN SANGIT MANDALI
will present
S. N. Chaphekar,
WITH
'Jackie Coogan' RAM APTE
in Sangit Natika
Prem-Devata
Prem-Devata
OR
THE GODDESS OF LOVE
AT
The Bombay Theatre
TO-DAY TWO SHOWS at 3-30 p.m. (Charity) and at 6-30 p.m.
Every Evening at 6-30 p. m
Every Sunday Morning at 9 A.M.
Cinema Rates—
Re. 1-8, 1, As. 12, 8, 4.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Drama, Comedy, Action
"HOLD 'EM YALE!"
Starring
ROD LA ROCQUE
NEXT SATURDAY.
A fight for a Fortune in Diamonds
"SILVER FINGERS"
Starring
GEORGE LARKIN.
PATHÉ presents
LUCKY IN LOVE
Pathe Picture

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD) Phone No. 41561
TO-NIGHT!

The Famous Story of Revenge and Sacrifice by Sir Hall Caine
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Daily 6-30 and 10 P.M. Matinee Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 4 P. M.

PATHÉ presents
LUCKY IN LOVE
Pathe Picture
EMPIRE THEATRE
Daily Change of Programme
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30, and 10 p.m.
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
Featuring,
NANCY CARROLL
The Sweetest story ever filmed.

EMPRESS THEATRE
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SONS OF THE SEA"
featuring
WALLACE BEERY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW! DIFFERENT!

The first 100% natural color, singing, talking, dancing picture in Technicolor.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bara-Wafat, Mahomedan holiday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, August 9.

Cocoanut Day, Hindu holiday, Banks closed.

Harwood League: East Lancs. vs. Duke of Wellington's, Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

—:o:—

LATE DR. BAHADURJI'S ANNIVERSARY.

The 32nd death anniversary of late Dr. Kaikashru N. Bahadurji will be observed to-day (Friday) at the Allbless Bag, under the presidency of Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamsetji Modi.

The programme is as under: Jashen ceremony at 5-30 p.m.; marriage ceremony 6 p.m.; lectures 7 p.m.; and dinner 8 p.m.

—:o:—

LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Stree Mandal there will be a Ladies' meeting at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Keshav Baug, Princess Street to-day (Friday the 8th August 1930).

Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi will address the meeting and Mrs. Ramaben Kamdar will preside.

THREE DAYS' HARTAL IN CITY.

The Satyagraha Committee of the B. P. C. C. has decided to observe a complete Hartal for three days from to-day (Friday the 8th instant) to vindicate the Nation's true indignation against the arrest ad conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other prominent Congress leaders.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a public meeting at Chowpatty sands to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside and other prominent Congress leaders will address.

Loud speakers will be installed.

—:o:—

MATUNGA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) in Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, Matunga, (G.I.P.) at 9 p.m. when Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and Sjt. P. R. Lele, the Vice-President of B. P. C. C. will speak on "The Present National Struggle for Freedom."

Mrs. Gandhi will distribute prizes for the winners in the Spinning Competition held on the 2nd Gandhi Day by the Taluka Congress Committee, Matunga.

—:o:—

TAKLI SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of Surti Dasha Porwal Bhagini Mandal a takli Sammelan of ladies will be held at Morarbag from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. to-day (Friday). In this meeting ladies will ply on taklis and sing National Songs. Ladies are requested to come with taklis and handspun yarn.

—:o:—

STUDENTS' HARTAL.

(Through the Board of Control of School Students' Union).

The students of all high schools are requested to observe a "three days peaceful Hartal" on Friday, Saturday and Sunday as per resolution of the Board of Control of the School Students' Union and Vanar Sena.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STUDENTS.

There will be a public meeting of all the school students on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Jinnah Hall.

Separate seating arrangements for girls will be made.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

Previous closing rate	13.02
To-day's opening rat	13 23
Difference	plus .21
To-day's closing rate	13.18
Difference	plus .16

Broach Expectations JIA Rs. 202
Broach Expectations AM Rs. 232

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Previous closing rate	3.83
To-day's opening rate	.93
Difference	plu .10
To-day's closing rate	4.04
Difference	plus .21

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 6.

Silver Ready	15 15 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	15 14 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Shravan	46 7 0
Bhadrava	46 2 0

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

—:o:—

Cashier Acquitted In Breach Of Trust Case.

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court allowed the appeal of one Punjiram Bhukhandas who was sentenced to five months and Rs. 1,000 fine by the Third Presidency Magistrate for criminal breach of trust. Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati defended the accused, and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was a cashier in the firm of Maganlal Jinabhai and Dharsey Lakhmidas. Maganlal who was the financing partner and who alone was entitled to sign cheques, signed two blank cheques on the National Bank of India and two cheques on Bank of India and handed them along with the cheque book to the accused for keeping in the safe. Maganlal left the same night for Pandharpur. The next day the other partner filed in one cheque on the Bank of India for Rs. 4,000, when the other blank cheque was found missing. The bank dishonoured the cheque for Rs. 4,000, because there was not sufficient amount to meet it. It was found that the same day a cheque for Rs. 2,000 had been cashed, and that was the missing cheque.

Their Lordships in acquitting the accused observed that it had not been proved beyond doubt that the accused alone and no other person had control of the cheque book. In view of the total absence of any evidence connecting the accused with the actual writing of the cheque, and the actual cashing it, it would be unsafe to convict him.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, writes:—

On Sunday the 10th instant the Seva Dal will be glad to attend the flag Salutation ceremonies in the following localities:—

Sandhurst Road; Khetwadi; Charni Road; Grant Road. Lamington Road.

Invitations should be sent to the Seva Dal Office, Congress House up to 8 p.m. Saturday.

WARNING TO VOTERS AND CANDIDATES.

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee invite the attention of all voters to the recent Resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee:—

The Satyagraha Committee trust that no candidate will stand for any seat in the Assembly or the Council of State or the Bombay Council from the City of Bombay and that no voter will go to the polling booth to record his vote.

If any candiate does stand, the Satyagraha Committee will use all their resources to take all legitimate steps including peaceful picketing to prevent his being elected and to expose the sham legislatures.

11 FORT PICKETERS CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Giria Virappa;
Jagannath Shivnarayan;
Gopal Shivram Savant;
Sukhlal Makhanlal;
Govind Yenkoba;
Morali Tulsi;
Rajaratan Govind;
Sitaram Vishram Gaikwar.
Bala Krishna Rane;
Kaluram Daulatram, and
Maganlal Ranchodji Desai.

NATIVE PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

An ordinary general meeting of the members of the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 12 noon (B.T.) in the Mulji Jetha Market Hall to consider over some important letters received by the Association.

KARNATAK SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public meeting of all the Karnatak residents will be held at Nappo Hall, Matunga, on Friday 8th instant, at 9 p.m. when Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mr. B. Raja Rao, permanent Secretary, A. I. C. C., Dr. Samshi, Messrs. Tyabji and Kabadi will deliver speeches on the present programme of the Congress Working Committee.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Desh Sevika Sangh, a lecture will be delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah on "The Economics of India's National Demand" in Gujarat at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Friday the 8th August).

The lecture is open to Sevikas, ladies, and all those interested in the study of such questions.

CHINA 'ANGRY' WITH BRITAIN & AMERICA.

Protest 'Against Interference With Sovereign Rights.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

Newspapers state that the Nationalist Government is indignant at British and American Warships assisting Chinese gunboats against Communists at Changsha. They add that the Government is preparing a diplomatic protest to London and Washington against "interference in China's soverign rights" and has decided to ignore Japanese note regarding damages at Changsha which is couched in "discourteous language."—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORK IN LABOUR AREA.

—:o:—

Strange Police Behaviour.

The B. P. C. C. is carring on a vigorous propaganda in Labour area. Several college students who have suspended studies in the present struggle go from house to house, and enroll members after explaining individually what the Congress stands for.

Every evening there are mass meetings held in different localities in the north which are attended by several thousands.

Last night Prof. Dharmanand Kausambi, Sjt. Waman Kabadi and Mrs. Prabhu presided respectively over the meetings held at Jawaharlal Park, DeLisle Road, Sewri and Worli. Messrs. Taralkar, Sheikh, Abdul Majid, Dr. Prabhu and others explained the Congress message to the workers.

A SENSATION.

There was a sensation at the Sewree meeting. Seth Khimji Visram, it is said, the proprietor of a vacant plot on which the meeting was to be held did not allow it; and in a few minutes a posse of police armed with lathis under a Sub-Inspector appeared on the scene, to prevent the meeting.

As the Congress authorities did not want to hold a private meeting on a private plot without the owner's permission, they changed the venue to another vacant plot, at some distance, with the kind permission of its owner.

TWO VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two Congress volunteers while announcing by "bataki" this eleventh hour change of venue, were arrested by the police on a charge of obstructing the traffic.

The police were all the time in attendance at the Sewree meeting.

News Spread Like Wild Fire.

—:o:—

The news tha Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandi Malaviya and others were convicted spread hroughout the city like wild fire and created considerable excitement among the pe ple. Huge crowds collected outside the Court and at different places on the Kalbadevi Road and other busy localities f the city and continued to make demonstrations for some time.

Small batches of Congress volunteers went round the different parts of the city ann uncing the news and asking people to close all business for the next three days and to keep peace. Many of the shops on Kalbadevi R ad closed as soon as the news became known to the shopkeepers.

NEW B. P. C. C. SECRETARY

Mr. B. V. Trivedi has been appointed Secretary of the B. P. C. C. in place of Messrs. Ramakant Mehta and Palekar who were sentenced along wih Sardar Vallabhbhai and thers.

"Swadeshi Stores" Picketed.

—:o:—

Under the orders of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the "War Council", the Congress volunteers picketed the Bombay Swadeshi Stores, situate at Cruickshank Road near the Esplanade P lice Court, on Thursday.

It is stated that the Stores is selling cloth made of foreign yarn and also marketing goods prepared in Bombay mills which are n t classed under the 'Swadeshi group." The classification of the mills in Bombay into two groups was recently made by the Boyc tt Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mills which were run entirely on Indian capital and prepared cloth ut of purely Indian-made yarn were grouped under "Swadeshi Mills' and the rest were declared not Swadeshi.

A Congress volunteer was posted at the gates of the Swadeshi Stores in the afterno n. He remained at the doors till evening and was not arrested.

Mass picketing of all foreign cloth shops in the city was continued by the C ngress volunteers. The police arrested pickets only in the Fort area and did not interfere with the picketing activities elsewhere.

No Picketing To-day.

—:o:—

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh).

All the cloth picketing Sevikas are informed hereby that there is no picketing to-day (on Friday) on account of the Mahomedan festival and hartal. Sevikas, therefore, have not to go to picketing centres to-day. All the Sevikas are requested to be present to-day at 2 p.m. at the Office of Desh Sevika Sangh at Sukhanand's Dharamshala.

BANGALORE LEADER JAILED.

Alleged Excited Mob.

BANGALORE, Aug. 7.

An Inspector and four policemen were injured by stones thrown following Mr Doraiswamy Mudaliar's arrest this afternoon.

Prior to the arrest, on seeing the police car advancing, the volunteers in the procession formed a cordon round Mr. Mudaliar. The police are alleged to have forced their way through, using lathis, whereupon it is alleged, an excited mob began to throw stones.

Mr. Mudaliar was convicted under Section 188, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Nine others were later arrested for alleged defiance of Section 144. Six of them who were students, were bailed out and three were remanded to custody.

Students arranged demonstrations and brought about suspension of all work for this day. The situation is otherwise normal.—A. P.

"UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION ORDINANCE."

—:o:—

EXTENDED TO E. AND W. KHANDESH, NASIK POONA ETC.,

The following appears in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification (Political) No. 739-S, dated Simla, the 30th May 1930, issued by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, 1930 (VI of 1930), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Ordinance to declare that the districts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara shall be notified areas for the purposes of the said Ordinance; and

(2) under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Ordinance further to declare that in the notified areas mentioned in clause (1), any fee or amount payable to Government for grazing, grass cutting or for the use of any other produce of land under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), or the rules made thereunder or any amount due to Government under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), or land revenue or any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue shall be notified liabilities.

4 Months' R. I. For Amritsar "Dictator."

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Sardar Amarsingh Jabbal, President of the "War Council," Amritsar, was convicted by the Additional District Magistrate and sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo one month's imprisonment more.

It might be stated that the accused has already been in the lock-up for a month.—Free Press.

15 Akali Pickets Arrested.

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Fifteen Akalis were arrested today for picketing foreign cloth shops in Mozang and city.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

King Feisal has left for Berlin. —Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.

Amanullah has left unexpectedly, ostensibly for Rome, but it is thought that his departure may be connected with affairs in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.

Following is final result of Round Europe Flight.

German Morzik, last year's winner is again first with 423 points.

Poss (Germany) is second with same number of points.

Notz (Germany) third with 419 points and English woman Miss Spooner fourth with 416 points.

German Polte is fifth with 406. Lord Carberry sixth with 405 and Captain Broad seventh with 395.

Miss Spooner was easily highest scorer in starting and landing and tests over thirty foot obstacles. Otherwise British competitors lost their earlier advantages. —Reuter.

DR. HARDIKAR.

—:o:—

Need For Immediate X-Ray Treatment.

Mr. B. Warerkar of Hindustan Seva Dal writes:—

I had been to see Dr. Hardikar at the Arthur Road Jail as the X-ray treatment was not given to him for the last two days. Mr. Shevde from Hubli accompanied me. We were not allowed to see him. After waiting for about 45 minutes we managed to have a glimpse at him when some articles were being sent in and came to know that his Eczema was very much aggravated. We were helpless and therefore we went to Dr. J. L. Desai who was kind enough to accompany us as far as the jail.

Dr. Desai, under whose treatment Dr. Hardikar was placed under instructions from Dr. Erulkar, sent in his card with a written request. We were waiting and waiting at the door for more than 40 minutes but no reply came. Just then some beddings for Panditji were being sent in and Dr. Desai managed to peep in and talk to Panditji about his mission. After waiting for a few minutes Dr. Desai was allowed t go in. The Jail Doctor Col. Thomas was out and was not expected to return till Tuesday next. The doctor in charge could not even understand Dr. Desai's diagnosis of the case. He refused to allow him to see Dr. Hardikar when Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram who was near by intervened and insisted upon allowing Dr. Desai to see Dr. Hardikar behind the prison bars. After some time Dr. Hardikar was called in. On examination Dr. Desai found that immediate steps must be taken to give him the deep X-Ray treatment regularly for a few days. This line of treatment is possible only in Bombay. No other treatment will be efficacious.

In the absence of Col. Thomas the doctor in charge was unable to do anything and Dr. Desai had therefore to return disappointed. To-morrow and the day after being holidays and after that Sunday—Dr. Desai will not be allowed an interview.

Congress Is Our Strength.

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar gave the following message before his conviction:

The step that is put forward must not be retraced. Everyone must lead himself. But Congress is our strength and none must go beyond the Congress Order. Victory is ours and we must not rest till we secure it.

The Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers have dedicated themselves to the Congress right from the beginning of th present war for freedom. The citizens of Bombay have appreciated the work which they have done by dint of their discipline and organization. To-day the Dal wants money as badly as it wants men. I appeal to the citizens of Bombay to render all assistance to the Dal in order that it should give more and more service to the country. From inside the jail I shall always be watching the activities of the Dal.

Asked, who will look after the Hindustani Seva Dal affairs in his absence in Jail Dr. Hardikar replied "In my absence the work in Bombay will be looked after by Sjt. Ekambara Iyer" I appeal to all to co-operate wih him and give him all help possible." The Central Office at Hubli will also continue to work as up till now.

In the end, asked for a message for the students, Dr. Hardikar said "The conflagration has taken over our Motherland. How long are the studen tsgoing to wait? The Hindustan Seva Dal is primarily meant for students. They should come and create new programmes of work for the Hindustani Seva Dal. This is the time when we must fight on all fronts forgetting our internal differences and with vigorous propaganda in the labour mutual love.

MR. GINWALLA ACQUITTED

—:o:—

Appeal Upheld.

The Sessions Judge of Thana acquitted Mr. Ginwalla, the well-known Bombay Solicitor and President of the G. I. P. Railway Union, (Bombay Branch) upholding the appeal preferred by him against the judgment delivered by Mr. K. T. Chaubal, Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla, convicting him for nine months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100 on charges of criminal trespass, intimidation, etc.

The complainant in this case, was Mr. P. V. Jog, Cabin Supervisor of the G. I. P. Railway, who charged Mr. Ginwalla and four others for practising Satyagraha at his house during the recent G. I. P. strike.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. H. C. Koyaji, Advocate, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law with Mr. M. M. Karbhari defended the accused.

OTHER ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Messrs. G. N. Tandolkar, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, K. R. Jadhav, V. R. Kelkar, and S. B. Ghatge, workers in the Kurla workshop, who were charged with abetting Mr. Ginwalla, were also acquitted.

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BUILDERS IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 4.)

skilled builders neglected by the officials and "experts" who dominate the P. W. D., achieve New Delhi and India House, and control railway, municipal and similar public corporations with programmes for large-scale building activities. The progressive unemployment of Indian building talent and materials has been a long-standing national disgrace. The disgrace will continue so long as builders in India continue fondly to hope for improvement and live on the initiative from outside, so long as they leave the clear-sighted trader and "expert" from abroad to do their thinking for them, so long as they fail to realise that their existence and the future of the building trade, industry and art would be, as it has begun to be, permanently damaged by collective and planned action from abroad.

NATIONAL INTERESTS.

National sentiment, sympathy and support have been, by the present nation-wide Swadeshi movement, assured. Neither national sentiment, sympathy nor support could be expected to assist them, however, if the intelligent representatives of the builders, the architects, the engineers, surveyors and contractors continue, as they seem to do so at present, to sacrifice national interests, trade, industry and art, for individual gains and profits. They are, as enlightened citizens and representatives of a liberal profession, expected to answer the nation's call. If they fail, they can have little or no claim on the nation's attention, sympathy or support. If they claim as they invariably do, distinction from the illiterate artisan and the petty trader, the distinction must be substantiated by the distinction of their conduct towards the nation. They must do something more and more effective than the artisan and the trader for ensuring the future of the nation's building art, industry and trade.

COLLECTIVE, ORGANISED ACTION.

What have they done to protect national interests against outside, active and effective, competition? Have they thought of, planned, worked a programme for organised, collective action? Have they examined the manifold manner in which their daily business, trade and industry and art have been continuously threatened by alien interests and organisations? They have not hitherto evolved a single organisation or institution to safeguard their own business or trade interests, let alone national interests and aspirations. They compare themselves, with amazing self-complacency, with lawyers and doctors. But they have not yet reached the stage of the most primitive of labour unions. They may not have foresight. But where is their insight? Are they practical? Are they, really, business-like? I ask them the questions as one who has taken the pledge to help them. I have asked the questions after having, actually, endeavoured, however imperfectly, to help them. Finally, I ask the questions so that the nation may know and disown those who exploit national sentiment, sympathy and support for their own private and individual gains and ambitions. The nation expects them to take the initiative for organised, collective action, to protect national interests and advancement, not only individual gains and personal ambitions. Will they answer the nation's call?

—:o:—

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C. & F. Calcutta, Aug./Sep. per cwt. 8/6.

C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. per cwt. 8/3-3/4.

C & F. Bombay, Aug./ Sep. per cwt. 8/6-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi Aug./Sep. per cwt. 8/6-1/4.

—:o:—

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Aug. 6.

Fair Rio, No., 7 Quality Spot 7-1/2.

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 6.

Silver No Special Feature.

Spot 15-15/16.

Forward 15-7/8

—:o:—

London, Aug. 6.

Bar Gold Fl. per oz. £4:4:-7/8.

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Of all medicine dealers. Re. One a bottle.

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Use this wonderfully efficacious and magical cure, that will not only stop the pain—the itching—the burning and the agony of Piles promptly, but will cause the Piles to shrink and disappear for good.
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Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., C. L. Parbatsar, B. N. Rly. (Bengal).

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LUCKY IN LOVE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930.

MEMORABLE TRIAL.

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Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday gave judgment in what will go down in the history of Indian freedom as a memorable trial. The trial was memorable, not because of the Magistrate or his judgment, both of whom will be forgotten after a few decades. but because of the personalities of the accused and the attitude they adopted during it. Sardar Vallabhbhai and his colleagues were wholly unconcerned about the result of the trial and their unconcern contained a world of meaning for their fellow-countrymen. Pundit Malaviya took part in the proceedings, as he said, not with a view to defend himself or to seek an acquittal, but with a desire to give to the world a glimpse of the real situation with regard to this and other similar prosecutions. The manner in which he gave this glimpse was worthy at once of the occasion and of the man and not a thousand judgments of a thousand Dasturs will convince the world—the world which respects justice and the fundamental liberties of the people—that he and his co-accused were guilty of the offence with which they were charged. We have read the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate over and over again with a view to understand its logic or to discover its accordance with the correct interpretation of law, but we confess we have failed in our attempt. Mr. Dastur, as Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been sentencing to savage terms of imprisonment peaceful picketers against whom no evidence of having caused molestation has been led by the Police. We understand that this daily miscarriage of justice has been brought to the attention of the author of the Ordinance, Lord Irwin, who evidently did not know that his Ordinance was being wrongly interpreted by the Magistracy and who, we are informed, has promised to move in the matter—with what results we cannot say. In his judgment in the present case Mr. Dastur said that he would take some time as the issues involved in it were very grave and required careful consideration. Mr. Dastur has certainly taken time to consider the issues, but the consideration has produced a judgment which is as amazingly bad in law as it is faulty in logic.

Mr. Dastur begins with a reference to what he describes as "a misapprehension in the mind of the public as to its rights to hold public meetings and to take out processions when and where it chooses". There is no misapprehension in the mind of the public as the Chief Presidency Magistrate suggests. As Pundit Malaviya said: "We were in the procession to assert the elementary rights of citizens—freedom of movement. We did not question the authority of the Police Commissioner to pass an order, but we strongly protest against any unjust and vexatious order". It is true, as Mr. Dastur says, that all common law rights of the people are subjected to this one limitation that they do not interfere with the preservation of public peace and order which is the paramount duty of the State. But it is the function of a Magistrate to see that the limitation imposed on the people's right are truly essential for the preservation of public peace and order. Merely because a Police Commissioner has issued an order it does not become a 'fatwa' whose validity cannot be questioned by a Magistrate. Who that knows anything about recent processions in Bombay can deny that they have been peaceful, and could any one in his proper senses maintain for a moment that prohibiting the entry of the procession in Hornby Road was necessary for "the preservation of public peace"? Mr. Dastur proceeded to dilate on "the wide powers" with which the Commissioner of Police is invested. But surely he is not invested with despotic powers. "The wide powers" he enjoys, he must exercise in a reasonable manner. The considerations which must guide officers in his position are best summed up in the judgment in Sharp v. Wakefield: "Discretion means when it is said that something is to be done within the discretion of the authorities that that something is to be done according to the rules of reason and justice, not according to private opinion; according to law and not humour. It is to be not arbitrary, vague and fanciful, but legal and regular. And it must be exercised within the limit, to which an honest man competent to the discharge of his office ought to confine himself." Mr. Dastur says that "when a person challenges the exercise of discretion vested in a public officer it is for that person to prove that the act was done not according to the rules of reason but in arbitrary, vague or tyrannical manner." and that "there is nothing before me to show that the order issued was in any way fanciful or opposed to rules of reason and justice". This seems to be an amazing dictum coming from a Magisterial bench. Surely, apart from the evidence placed before him, it is the function of a Magistrate to judge whether an executive order is legal and reasonable. If Mr. Dastur was anxious to base his judgment only on evidence placed before him, where was the evidence which made him think that the reason assigned by the Commissioner, that if the procession went to Hornby Road, it would lead to dislocation of traffic, was "a perfectly valid and cogent reason" for the order? Is the entire traffic of the city concentrated in the Hornby Road and was the traffic on other roads, through which the procession was allowed to pass, not dislocated? And, if dislocation of traffic was a reason for the ban, why was the ban continued after evening? It is no answer to this question that a previous procession had, according to Commissioner, violated an undertaking, because Pundit Malaviya had offered to take the procession, with the least dislocation of traffic, to Flora Fountain and thence to Azad Maidan within half an hour. Pundit Malaviya said: "Mr. Healy was there from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 a.m. It was his duty to revise his order when he found that the road was clear after 7-30 p.m. It was his duty to give way to the procession. But he did not do that. The Commissioner says that the procession disobeyed his order. This I submit, Sir, is an arrogance of power. It is only in this country that such an attitude is tolerated. There cannot be congestion of traffic after 7-30 p.m. The Commissioner argues like a petulent little child saying that they disobeyed his order". Mr. Dastur having failed in his fundamental function of examining whether the Commissioner was right in adopting the attitude he did in regard to the procession, it is hardly necessary to comment on the legal fallacies of his decision that Mr. Healy's letter to Mrs. Hansa Mehta was a legal order and that the procession was an unlawful assembly, even though no evidence was led by the prosecution that the fact of the procession squatting where and as it did caused any danger to human life, wealth or safety, or a riot or affray or tended to cause a riot or affray. Mr. Dastur from his bench was expected to protect the rights of the citizens against unwarranted and arbitrary assaults from executive officers. He has failed in that duty.

And how grievous the failure is, is brought into relief by the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. H. P. Mody. Mr. Lalji in his letter alleges, and the allegation is endorsed by Mr. Mody, that Mr. Healy had assured them, that he had no intention to use force even if the procession did not leave the road. If the facts are as alleged what made Mr. Healy change his tactics? Mr. Healy admitted in Court that he would not have used force if Sir Ernest Hotson, whom he consulted, had disapproved of it. Sir Ernest approved. But if Mr. Lalji's facts are correct, the whole edifice of the Prosecution case becomes a house of cards. Was Mr. Healy suddenly inspired to use force? Or did Sir Ernest Hotson suggest it to him and, if he did, did he do so with the approval of the Government of Bombay? Is it the policy of Sir Frederick Sykes' Government to continue to employ lathis in dealing with unresisting citizens? We ask Sir Frederick Sykes, we ask Lord Irwin, whether, the lathi charge against peaceful and exhausted men who had passed a sleepless night squatting on a road and drenched to the skin, was justified by any consideration of humanity or any canon of civilized Government. The lathi charge was too narrowing for words. It has been described in a characteristically moving manner by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his address to the Court: "Unarmed, innocent men were sitting on Cruickshank Road, having been prevented by the police from going to Hornby Road. They had been waiting there for nearly fourteen hours, drenched in rain. The Police Commissioner then came on the scene and threatened to disperse them by force. Such an unjust order was of course, not obeyed. The leaders were then arrested, and the police charged the crowd, inflicting serious injuries on many innocent persons. And the crime of those people was that they had been sitting there the whole night without offending a single soul. "Did any responsible officer view the proceedings?" questioned the Pandit. "Yes" he himself replied, "Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member, was there, viewing the whole scene from the terrace of the Victoria Terminus." But, had he the courtesy or humanity to come down and ask the police officers to stop such inhuman brutalities? No. Why did he not tell the peaceful citizens: "Go on to Hornby Road. This is your own country. You have every right to go to and through that road?" "No man with a spark of humanity," he continued, "could view such atrocities with unconcern," and added: "No nation and no civilized Government could for a moment tolerate such atrocities." Some of the most respected leaders of the people have been cast into prison and over two hundred and fifty persons have been injured, in one case with fatal result—all in order to prevent half an hour's dislocation of traffic in Hornby Road! What would, in any other country, be the fate of officials responsible for such a wrong? Let Sir Frederick Sykes and his Government answer. So far as Indians are concerned they know what the answer is: They must redouble their efforts to win freedom.

BAYINGS AND BLEATINGS.

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Maulana Abul Kalam Azad 'and others' have aroused the wrath of our local champion of Peace—and, of course, Goodwill. The Maulana's crime is his omission to go into ecstasies over the possibilities of peace parleys. And he has aggravated it by having actually given his reasons for it in his Delhi interview. As obvious corollaries to this dual crime he is guilty, further, of no less than three grave sins. He is, first, inspired by malice in feeling that Dr. Sapru has been telling certain Congressmen that Government were inclined to concede Dominion Status with certain reservation forthwith. For. Dr. Sapru 'would not have been so foolish as to have made such a stupid statement". But in the next breath the Maulana "is merely actuated by a desire to do every thing he can to wreck the negotiations" since he expressed doubts regarding any justification for this "stupid statement".

Another item on the charge sheet is that this ex and now Acting President of the Congress, being presumably an entirely unknown man and badly in need of popularity, is out hunting for "publicity in dubious quarters". "Wobblers should have good memories". And it was only the other day that the "Indian Daily Mail" was freely acknowledging the undoubted supremacy of these "dubious quarters". But to return to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He is guilty of many deadly sins. And as "Scrutator". puts it so elegantly he is an annual "baying at the moon". And, perhaps, the best thing for him—or rather it—to do to win back its place among rational beings is to join in crying for the moon.

The "Bombay Chronicle", of course, is "as culpable as he is". We abjectly plead guilty on behalf of ourselves and also our friends. But where must we go to seek reprieve? And how must we proceed to do it? Shall we begin by welcoming lathi charges as ushering peace? Shall we also dance with joy that good-will reigns supreme on this land since five members of the Working Committee have just been sent to jail and another served with a notice. "Bleatings" is distinctly good. But Mr. "Scrutator's" vague desire to become Miss "scrutie" seems to be on its fair way to a happy consummation.

ON "TROUBLE."

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Whether or no we agree with our Anglo-Indian contemporary that "Mr. Sastri has been fulfilling a useful purpose in London by carrying on brisk propaganda in favour of India's case at the Round Table", there is no doubt that Mr. Sastri has been doing good by insisting that Dominion Status meant free right of association and, therefore clearly implied the right of secession from the Empire. This right is enjoyed by every Dominion and is, therefore, an attribute of Dominion Status. Much is being made of the Montagu-Chelmsford formula that contains the phrase "as an integral part of the British Empire." If it is suggested thereby that India, shall be made a more "integral part of the British Empire" than, for instance, Canada, then Britain might as well prepare to reconcile herself with an Empire without India. For that way leads to complete and certain separation. Mr. Sastri is, therefore, doing well to clear this point. He has also emphasised the necessity of making "trouble" to win freedom.

We notice that Mr. Sastri's reference to Ireland in this connection has almost displeased the "Times of India". Our contemporary had to undertake a minor excursion into history to relieve humanity from the "common illusion" that Ireland won Home Rule by making "trouble". The effort is admirable but it is cruelty to history and the attack on Sinn Fein is discourtesy to the Irish Nation which is at the moment quite friendly with Britain. It is a pity, but trouble is historically, a necessary condition precedent of success. It need not, however, be violent. Indeed it is much more effective if unaccompanied by violence.

BUILDERS IN INDIA.

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ANSWER NATION'S CALL.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Acharya Ray has described the manner in which the "college-bred" young man would "start business". He would, he points out with significant force, "start business, if he were accommodated with a big capital, a furnished room in a city with a secretariat table and an electric punkha over his head and, of course, a motor car waiting outside." The mental attitude, if not exactly the manner, of the "college-bred" may be observed in almost identical colour underneath the activities of the builder in India. His activities differ from those of the "college-bred" only in manner, not essentially in mental attitude. His work is practical. He is, therefore, apparently, more practical. He is, apparently, more business-like. Is he really so?

HIS POSITION.

Let us know him, understand him. Let us analyse his position. Architects, engineers, surveyors, contractors, carpenters, carvers and masons are, without doubt, all in the building trade and influence it, directly or, more often, indirectly. I exclude, for the moment however, the class represented by the bulk of carpenters, carvers, masons and bricklayers. For, although they may be an influence in the trade, they do not, as they cannot, direct the industry. Obviously, it is the building class represented by the architects, engineers, surveyors and contractors who can, if they so desire and determine, direct, guide and control the industry. My friends the builders are conscious of the distinction I have endeavoured to emphasise here. In fact, they have always told me of the innumerable ways by which they have been driven to submit to humiliating and unjust treatment from public men and institutions, official and non-official. They exclaim: "Are we less respectable than the lawyers or the doctors?" "Are we entitled to less than the justice claimed by the petty traders?"

"THE OTHER FELLOW."

These questions could not have been formulated if my friends had remained unaware of the distinction and privileges of their position. They know the distinction and they are eager to benefit by the special privileges of their position. What have they, as a class, done to deserve the distinction? How are their activities different from those of the petty trader, the illiterate artisan and mason? How do their activities compare with the corporate activities and guild spirit of the doctors and the lawyers? I have searched in vain for the answer. They are busy with individual gains. Their leisure is for individual, helpless, whining, not for organised, corporate, effective, protective or progressive action. They expect "the other fellow", the third person or party, to acquire for them their special privileges. This is where they meet, the builder and the "college-bred" portrayed by Acharya Ray.

NATIONAL SET-BACK.

Shall I tell them of the national set-back their petty outlook, their individual profiteering and their blind faith in desultory business have accomplished? Shall I point out the facts and figures indicating the progressive ruin of the building trade, industry and art? It should be unnecessary. They should know. They know. They know the statistical part of the question. They know the extent of the individual loss inflicted by innumerable unjust building competitions and contracts. But they have remained indifferent, criminally indifferent, to the national aspect and importance of the question. The question of the unemployed thousands of illiterate but skilled builders and artisans has not been the question for them. They have been importing building fixtures and fittings and materials and even "experts" with complete non-chalance, with complete and, I repeat, criminal negligence of the building talents and materials available in the country. Would it surprise them to know, for instance, that it was left to an English architect to register. publicly, his protest against the discontinued use of the Indian tiles?

NATIONAL DISGRACE.

It should be superfluous to enumerate the number of trades and the number of artisans and

(Continued on page 3.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

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MR. SASTRI ON MAKING TROUBLE.

(BY NOVALIS.)

Adverting to the recent meeting of the Congress Working Committee the "Evening News of India" observed that it "thought the Working Committee would have the decency and patience to await the outcome of the negotiations that are now being carried on between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the one side and Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the other." This was preceded by the remark that the Working Committee may "arm Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel with more powers to hire more vounteers to terrorise the shopkeepers in Bombay." Note the words 'hire' and terrorise.'

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A newspaper that can write like this need not be surprised if its circulation suffers heavily and no number of S. O. S. messages to news agents will improve the situation. If the Working Committee of the Congress were to suspend work it means a truce and it takes two to call a truce as to bring about a conflict. The Working Committee must await the outcome of the negotiations, but the police raids, arrests and convictions are to go on as usual. That is a strange sort of truce in which one party holds its hand while the other is as busy as ever.

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Next there is the statement that Mr. Vallabhbhai, who was then free, would have more powers to hire more volunteers to terrorise the shopkeepers in Bombay. This deliberate lie is worthy of the "Evening News." Among the volunteers are ladies belonging to some of the best families in Bombay, and the sons of wealthy fathers. Have they been hired to do their patriotic work?

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And have the cloth merchants closed their shops for an indefinite period because they were terrorised? Terror is a weapon of repression or blind vengeance and Indian Nationalists do not wield it. The boot is on the other leg.

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There is another journalist who masquerades as a friend of India who surmises that the negotiations for peace are disliked because Congress leaders have not got a finger in the peace pie.

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Such a notion could occur only to this friend of India. Most of the Congress leaders are in prison, the few that are still left could as easily bring about a peace at once by calling off the Civil Disobedience movement, or by surrendering their Opposition at discretion. There would be nothing to prevent them thrusting both hands in the peace pie if they felt so inclined.

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They are holding out for an honourable peace and this can only come when it is frankly recognised that the situation is becoming graver every day and can be only eased by mutual concessions and finding out a stable basis for negotiations.

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It is perfectly true that India has suffered in many ways on account of this movement. Thousands are in prison and the number is swelling every day. Thousands of unarmed and defenceless people have been assaulted and some have died ouf their injuries. Trade has been paralysed. mills are closing down. All this, however, was fully foreseen and the suffering and the loss are being cheerfully endured

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Are these the only consequences? What has been the effect of the Movement? What has been the effect on Lancashire and other industrial and trade centres in England? At the end of June imports had fallen by 6 crores as compared with the figures of last year. This is only the beginning and the figures are certain to rise as the boycott stiffens.

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Several sources of general or imperial revenue have been hard hit. A loan is usually raised at the beginning of the financial year when the figures of the budget are announced, but we find a loan floated in July and this also has been severely let alone by a large section of business people. If loans are necessary for the purposes of every-day administration how long can the financial position be regarded as sound?

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Of the state of Provincial revenues a very definite idea may be formed by the statement issued by the Central Provinces Government. The Congress had lost some ground in those Provinces and several of the prominent leaders became Responsivists. Immediately after the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi there was a tremendous reaction and many leaders are in prison. Still the

(Continued on page 3.)

NOTES OF THE WAR.

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Why This Discrimination?

Mr. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave Class A to the four distinguished Congress leaders he convicted yesterday, but made an exception in the case of Dr. Hardikar whom he assigned to Class B. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the capricious nature of this classification of political prisoners, but we had hoped no such discrimination would be observed in the case of the accused sentenced to imprisonment by Mr. Dastur. He has rightly revised his original order regarding Mr. Sherwani, an ex-M.L.A., whom he has put in Class A, but does not Dr. Hardikar, well-known all over India as a public worker, deserve it equally? In the case of Dr. Hardikar his present health should have been a factor in assigning to him the class to which he is entitled. His eczema complaint is on the increase and we hope the Jail authorities will afford him every facility in consulting his medical adviser, Dr. Desai, whose treatment he was undergoing before his incarceration.

Mr. Rashiduddin v. Truth.

We have nothing but admiration for Mr. Rashiduddin, a Municipal Commissioner of Delhi. He is a perfect exponent of the very difficult art of working the tongue unknown to the cheek and its colour scheme. He exhibited this at Delhi the other day when he challenged Mr. Asaf Ali to his face that "to-day not a single Mussalman was with the Congress." And having thus brought truth to its knees he proceeded to administer it a sharp kick: "Those who are with the Congress are 'Kaum Farosh' (traitors to the community)." Unfortunately Mr. Rashiduddin's bout with an over-rated virtue is called in Islam by a different name, but that must not deprive him of the fruits of his victory. Religion, after all, is, with some at least, a means to the end.

An American Verdict.

The MacDonald Government and their apologists will hardly appreciate the scathing criticism of their Indian policy by a well-known American journal, "The World To-morrow", whose editor, Mr. Kirkby Page, recently spent several months in India, studying the political situation. The journal pays a tribute to the Indian national movement for its non-violent character and remarks: "The course of the British Labour Party is not strengthening the faith of the friends of Parliamentary socialism in either the courage or the political sagacity of the Labour leaders..... Of what good is a new party which gets itself be captured on the one hand by permanent officials and on the other by its political hopes and fears?" "The World To-morrow" offers significant advice to the British worker when it reminds him that the very hope which drives the labouring man to seek his own political representation rather than trust in the representation of another class ought to force him to see the absurdity of deciding the fate of another people." On official Labour in Britain the advice seems hardly likely to make an impression.

In Full Blast.

The anti-Asiatic campaign is in full blast in South Africa. The speeches fo its promoters show increasing indulgence in vituperation and reckless accusation. The recent attack on the Indian community by Dr. Karel Potgieter, a member of the South African Legislature belonging to the Nationalist group, is so vicious and so absurd that responsible journals in the country like the "Pretoria News" and the "Rand Daily Mail" are constrained to advise this bitter opponent of the Indians' claim that they are entitled to just consideration as citizens of the Union, to moderate his views. Dr. Potgieter makes the astounding assertion that Indians are "guests" in South Africa—"guests in the sense that they would soon depart." He accuses Sir Kurma Reddi of a gross breach of etiquette in commenting in public on the Asiatic policy of the Union. What is the Indian Agent, therefor, if he is not to offer publicly his views on the various handicaps from which his countrymen in South Africa suffer and canvass support for a change of attitude towards them of unjust

"Compel Govt. To Unmask Themselves."

"I SHALL CONTINUE TO DEFY TYRANNICAL ORDERS."

Leaders' Messages After Their Conviction.

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(Continued from page 1.)

cipal Building with the intention of going to Fort. It was met with by the Police Cordon drawn across that portion of the road which extends from the West side of the Municipal portion to the Capital Cinema.

Superintendent, Home, who was in chrge of the area stopped the procession and told those who were at the head of the procession that he would not allow them to proceed further along the Hornby Road in pursuance of the Police Commissioner's Order. Soon after the Police Commissioner himself came there. He saw Mrs. Hansa Mehta and asked her to take the procession on to the Maidan as proscribed by him in his Order. Mrs. Hansa Mehta declined to comply with his requisition. The result was that the procession stood there and when the people got tired of standing they sat on the road. The Commissioner of Police was there till about 1-30 a.m. on the 2nd day except for about an hour or so when he went home for his dinner.

The Commissioner of Police again returned at about 6 a.m. and finding that the whole of the Cruickshank Road was blocked he asked No. 1 who was there to take it off the road. He replied that he was prepared to ask the people to clear between the tram cars, and the foot path, i.e., to say 1/3rd of the width of the road and thus take the procession on to Hornby Road. The Commissioner told him that as he was disobeying the Order the procession became unlawful assembly. As he still showed no inclination to leave the road, he told them that he would have to place him and the leaders under arrest. He then caused fourteen accused under arrest.

"A MISAPPREHENSION."

It was suggested in the cross examination of the witnesses that the order of the Commissioner of Police was not warranted in law. There seems to be a good deal of misapprehension in the mind of the public as to its rights to hold public meeting and to take out procession when and where it choses. It is not possible for me nor do I propose in this case to discuss the origin and the extent of the common law rights of the public. Suffice it to say that all common law rights of a people are subjected to this one limitation that they do not interfere with the preservation of public peace and order which is the peramount duty of a State. All legislatures, the world over have tried to frame laws against certain acts which are positively harmful to the public under any and all circumstances. But they are acts which at one time and place may be innocuous and which at another time and place involves danger or risk of danger to the liberty of others and ought therefore to be made punishable. Thus it may happen that a religious procession which in itself practically legal and which while it passes through many quarters of a town, is clearly harmless, we cannot without great risk of tumult be sufficient to turn down a particular street prohibited by persons who hold the ceremony in abhorence and those persons are being watched to witness. It is evident that it is utterly impossible for a legislature to think of the various punishments and concatinations of events which bind an act perfectly harmless in itself until one set of circumstances and yet which would other circumstances be such as likely to cause a breach of the public peace or an affray or one involved grave risk or danger to the public health, safety, convenience or tranquility.

COMMISSIONER'S WIDE POWERS.

It is with this view that by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code Legislature has empowered authorities to forbid acts which they would consider as dangerous to public health or safety, convenience or tranquility. Ordinarily the duty of preserving peace and order of a town is entrusted to the Police and naturally the consideration of the Police particularly the Commissioner of Police, in such towns as Bombay Calcutta and Madras is vested with wide powers under the respective Police Acts, to meet certain emergencies subject however to restrictions imposed upon him by these acts.

The Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay has these powers vested in him by virtue of the Bombay Act IV of 1902 Ch. III of the said Act deals with Police regulations and is headed "Rules for preservation of Order". Section 23 which is under that Chapter is headed Special Orders. One of the powers given to the Police Commissioner by this Chapter to interfere with the rights of citizens even going to the length to prevent or suppress any risk or grave disobedience of the risk he may temporarily take possession of any building and may exclude all persons therefrom.

Under Section 23 the Commissioner of Police is authorised to give all such orders either orally or in writing as may be necessary to proscribe the routes by which and those times at which any such procession may or may not pass. The procession in question was advertised to start from Chaupati at 4 p.m. and to pass through the various routes mentioned therein and reach Maidan at 6 p.m.

It was admitted by Mr. Malaviya that the Commissioner had a right to prescribe the routes by which and the times at which the procession should pass. But he contends that the authority or discretion vested in him should not be exercised tyrannically or contrary to rules of reason and justice.

THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

When a person chalienges the exercise of discretion vested in a public officer it is for that person to prove that the act was done not according to the rules of reason but in arbitrary, vague or tyrannical manner.

The maxim applicable to all acts of public officers done in the exercise of powers vested in him is "omina praesumunvir ritc esse acta."

The power given to the Commissioner of Police under Section 23 Clause 2 is not hedged or limited in any such manner or made to impose upon him certain conditions such as are found in Clause 29 of the same Section or in Sections 24 and 25.

There is nothing before me to show that the order issued was in any way fanciful or opposed to rules of reason and justice. On the other hand Mr. Healy stated that he had two reasons for the issue of the order. He said that one of the reasons for issuing the order was that if the procession went to Hornby Road it would lead to dislocati n of traffic. This seems to me to a perfectly valid and cogent reason for not allowing the procession to go on to Hornby Road.

REQUEST OR ORDER?

It is argued, however, that the letter exhibit No. 1 is not an order. It is only a letter of request addressed to Mrs. Hansa Mehta the President. At first sight it did seem to me to be a letter. When it was put in as exhibit after hearing Mr. Thanawalla, I felt inclined to with his contention that it is an order issued under Section 23 of the Police Act. No particular form is prescribed by the Section. It merely says that the Commissioner may give such orders either orally or in writing as may be necessary to prescribe the routes etc. The letter sets out in the first paragraph the public announcement of the Satyagraha Committee to take out a procession along the various roads of Bombay. The paragraph open with the word "Under the powers invested in me under Section 23 (1) B of the City of Bombay Police Act, I beg to inform you that the procession should be taken on to the Esplanade Maidan when it reaches Cruickshank Road etc." The word "should" is certainly not in the form of a request and the Commissioner refers to the powers vested in him under the Section. He intricates evidently that he is exercising the powers vested in him by the Act in having the discretion. The words "I beg to inform you" are words by way of politeness and courtesy to a lady, but the letter cannot be construed to mean a request. If that had been the object the Commissioner would not have used the words "under the powers vested in me." An order is a common direction to a person to do or not to do a particular thing. That letter is a direction to her as to what should be done and not what may be done, after the procession reached the Cruickshank Road and then direction is given by him in exercising the powers vested in him by the act. This order need not have been in writing. Suppose then the Commissioner of Police had communicated his order orally if he had said "Under the powers vested in me under Section 23 of the Police Act I have to inform you etc." could there have been any objection raised then that it was not an order under the section.

I therefore hold that the letter Exhibit No. 1 is an order and is in conformity with the provisions under Section 23 Clause 1-B of the Bombay Police Act.

Mr. Thanawalla has also drawn my attention to Section 134 of the Act which says that no rule, order, direction etc. notification made or publication should be deemed illegal, void, invalid or insufficient by reason of any defect in form or publication or any irregularity of procedure.

In addition to this there is the evidence of Mr. Healy who says that he went up and spoke to Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the B. P. C. C. who was leading the procession soon after it reached Cruickshank Road. He asked her to take the procession on to the Maidan from Cruickshank as prescribed by him. Mr. Malaviya was present then. This is a perfectly valid order given by him orally and it was incumbant on the President to comply with the request. She declined to do so and the procession stood there and when it got got tired of standing sat down on the road.

OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 188.

It was further argued by Mr. Malaviya that the order Exhibit No. 1. did not prescribe the routes by which the procession was to pass. I do not think there is much force in it. Exhibit No. 1 gives the routes advertised by the Committee and directs what should be done when after it reachdes Cruickshank Road. The procession was then to be taken on the Maidan.

There being a clear defiance of the order issued by the Commissioner the offence falls under Section 188 of I. P. C. The charge against the accused is that they are members of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was to commit an offence under Section 188 of I. P. C. namely defiance of an order duly promulgated by the Commissioner of Police under the powers vested in him by Section 23 Clause 1-B.

Mr. Malaviya contends that under Section 40 I. P. C. the word "offence" used in Section 141 I. P. C. has the same meaning when the thing punishable under the special or local law is punishable under such laws with imprisonment for a term of six months. The disobedience of the order under Section 23 1-B of the Police Act is punishable under Section 127 (3) of the said Act and the punishment provided is fine of Rs. 100. Therefore, the offence to be the common object as defined in Clause 3 of Section 141 I.P.C. cannot be the breach of the order under Section 23 of the Police Act.

It has been held in King-Emperor v. Randive 31 Bombay Law Reporter 1151 that the disobedience of an order duly promulgated by a public servant under certain prescribed conditions was an offence under Section 188 I.P.C. At page 1177 Mr. Justice Pathak says: "Section 23 Sub-section 3 enlarged the orbit of the existing offence under Section 188 I.P.C. by including an act prohibited by Section 23--Chapter 3 of the Bombay Police Act within it. I think therefore that though the disobedience of the order of the Police Commissioner under Section 23 of the Police Act is an offence under Section 127 of the Act, it would be equally punishable under Section 188 of I.P.C. If all the conditions laid down in the Section are fulfilled and it is the commitment of the offence which is proved to be the common object of the assembly in the present case.

Section 188 I.P.C. contemplates the kind of offence. If the disobedience of an order duly promulgated by a Public servant causes or tends to cause obstruction, inconvenience or injury or risk or obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed the offence is punishable with a term of imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine of Rs. 200 or both. If the disobedience of such an order causes or tends to cause danger to human life health or safety or causes or tends to cause a riot, or affray it is punishable with a term of imprisonment which may extend to six months or with a fine of Rs. 1,000 or both.

It is argued that as Section 40 of I.P.C. defined the meaning of the word "offence" in Section 141 I.P.C. as one which is punishable with six months the carge falls for the reason that even according to the Commissioner of Police the reason for the order was dislocation of traffic or obstruction which is punishable only with one month.

"FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT."

The fallacy of this argument lies in reading Section 40 as applying to offence within the provisons of the Indian Penal Code. Offence under Section 40 denotes a thing made punishable by the Code, except in clause (1) and (2) which enumerates certain sections of the I.P.C. In clause 1 the word "offence" denotes a thing punishable under the Penal Code or under any specal or local law. In chapter (2) which refers to the Section 141 I.P.C. the word "offence" includes offence punishable under the Code and when the thing is made punishable under any special or local law the offence should be made punishable with six months upwards. If the offence is punishable under Section 188 I.P.C. it does not matter whether the offence falls under first part or the second part of the Section.

In the case of King-Emperor v. Ranadive 31 Bombay Law Reporter 1151 it has been held that the disobedience of the order promulgated by the Commissioner of Police under Section 23 of the Police Act fell within Section 188 I.P.C. Under Section 188 it is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm or contemplate disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows the order which he disobeys and that his disobedience produces or is likely to produce harm. As Mr. Pathak J. in the above case says having regard to the circular exhibit B (which was also an order under Section 23 of nte Police Act) and the admission of the accused that they convened the Police Act) and the admission ground for drawing the inference that the accused thereby knew that the disobedience of the order of the Commissioner of Police would be least result in a conflict wit the police.

Regarding "Emperor v. Phuvermal the Judge says "We think therefore the disobedience of the Police Commissioner's order under Section 23 or Section 3 of the Police Act in this case fulfilled all the conditions necessary to constitute an offence under Section 188 I.P.C." When I pointed out this authority to Mr. Malaviya he merely replied that the judgment was wrong.

Pandit Malaviya: I said that the judgment was bad in law.

Magistrate: Do you want this change to be made in the judgment?

Malaviya: No.

Continuing the Magistrate said: "It is a very clear exposition of law in such matter and the judgment is absolutely binding on me. It follows, therefore, from the above all those who were in the crowd who went with the object of joining the procession and knowing the order of the Commissioner became members of an unlawful assembly. Some points seem to have been made of the fact that the procession was stopped at the junction of Cruickshank Road and Hornby Road. To any one acquainted with the topography of the area it is clear that there is a large open circular space connecting the two roads. According to Mr. Healy the Policie cordon extended from the west of the Municipal portico to the Capitol Cinema. That is to say the procession formed a sort of bulge and some of the people would thus be on Hornby Road. But in my opinion it does not make any difference if the crowd of any member thereof was not on Hornby Road. Under Section 141 the assembly becomes unlawful as soon as there is a collection five or more persons and their common object is to commit an offence under the Penal Code so that when the procession reached the Cruickshank Road and wanted to proceed towards Hornby Road instead of going on to the malan in defiance of the order of the Commissioner it became an unlawful assembly."

"DULY PROMULGATED ORDER."

It was suggested that the order was not duly promulgated to all the people. None of the accused have suggested that he was unaware of the order. The conduct of all the members of the procession showed that they were fully aware of the order and meant to defy the order. The procession was led by Mrs. Hansa Mehta. She is the President of the B. P. C. C. The procession was under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. The notice was duly served on her. In the case of a corporate body it is sufficient if the notice is served on the President in such circumstances. She was walkng at the head of the procession and Mr. Malaviya was near her. When the Commissioner of Police gave the verbal order to Mrs. Hansa Mehta to take off the procession from Cruickshank Road and go on to maidan the other accused on hearing of this came there some time after. They are leaders of the B. P. C. C. and when they formed the procession they must have been well aware of the reason why the procession was stopped and apart from this Section 134 of the Police Act would also cure the defect.

The assembly being unlawful it continued to be unlawful till it dispersed or it gave up its intention of defying the order. It never ceased to be an unlawful assembly. It matters not whether some persons join after five or fifteen minutes or one hour or two hours. The object of the assembly was to defy a duly promulgated order of the Commissioner of Police, in other words to commit an offence under Section 188 and it remained so throughout. Even on the morning of the 2nd when Mr. Healy spoke to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel the latter said he would go along Hornby Road occupying only one-third of the road and forming fours. It was not a different procession. Throughout the period that he stopped there it was the same procession, though some persons might have left temporarily and came back or some might have kept on together. In my opinion an assembly animated by one common object continues to be an unlawful assembly till it disperses or gives up that common object. It matters not if the persons before the court did not form part of the procession from its very inception, Mr. Malaviya argued that after 8.30 p.m. or in any even after 10-30 and up to 7-30 a.m. the reason given by the Commissioner of Police as to dislocation of traffic did not exist. The Commissioner gave dislocation of traffic as only one of the reasons. He was not questioned as to what his other reasons were. That, however, does not alter the case. I hold that it was a perfectly legal and proper order. It was also duly promulgated to the Heads of the Corporation such as President of B.P.C.C. In defiance of this the President took out the procession and wanted to go on to Hornby Road so that when the assembly showed its intention to defy the order it became an unlawful assembly. The order was a duly promulgated order by a public officer until it was rescinded or till it expired by reason of lapse of time and so long as the remained a duly promulgated order those who were assembled there to defy continued to be members of an unlawful assembly.

The second order given on the second day did not make the assembly a different one. The Commissioner of Police had the right to disperse an unlawful assembly under Section 40 of the Police Act. He gave the order to disperse. The order was also disobeyed. This disobedience also would fall under Section 188 I.P.C. and might also have been the subject matter of a separate charge. The order was a perfectly valid order because (a) the people were members of an unlawful assembly (b) because it blocked the whole of Cruickshank Road. I therefore hold that all the accused were members of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was to disobey the lawful order issued on the 1st of August by the Commissioner of Police under Section 23 Clause 1B of the Bombay Police Act, and I therefore convict them.

As to the sentence, I am of opinion that so far as Mr. Malaviya is concerned as he stated to me in the course of his address his object was not so much to defy the law as to test its legality. Taking into consideration his venerable age I sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 15 days simple imprisonment. I also sentence the four lady accused, namely, accused No. 11 to 14, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default fifteen days' simple imprisonment. I sentence the remaining accused to three months' simple imprisonment.

CONGRESS LEADERS' ARRESTS.

Hartal In Bombay.

The protest against the imprisonment given to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others, the office of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce will remain closed to-day (Friday) and no Hundi Chitthi business will be transacted to-day,

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and its members will observe a complete hartal to-day (Friday) as a mark of protest against the incarcerceration of Pandit Malaviya Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and other Congress leaders. No business of bundles, etc., will be transacted, to-day.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business from to-day (Friday) till Sunday, (the 10th instant) as a protest against the sentence of imprisonment awarded to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, other arrested members of the Congress Working Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee and ladies. Association will close their bus[illegible]

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 4.)

movement is very young and yet the Government of the Central Provinces anticipates a loss of 36 lakhs at the end of the financial year and the curtailment of expenditure in several directions has been announced. As the months pass the same tale will be heard from the other Provinces.

• • • •

If this state of things goes on for a year, the peace pie will be as dust in the mouth of the friend of India. Peace is always possible but it must be real peace, and of that there are no signs as yet. Even if the realities of the situation are known they are not admitted but this will have to be done if an impasse is to be avoided. There will have to be direct peace as between the parties.

• • • • •

So far as public life and public affairs are concerned Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is an old stager but he has just made his debut on the national stage of India and feels somewhat shy. He has admitted that the bureaucracy in India is hostile to Indian aspirations and he agrees that trouble of some sort is necessary for advance. The Irish would not have won their Republic (Mr. Sastri calls it Home Rule) if they had not made trouble. He thinks the trouble now being made in India is not of the right kind, but he makes no suggestion as to what the right kind of trouble would be like.

MUHAMMAD, THE PROPHET OF ISLAM.

—:o:—

(BY Z. A. R.)

To-day is the birthday of Prophet Muhammad, the last in the chain of Prophets. He was born thirteen hundred years ago at a time when the world was plodding on its weary way in accordance with the time-ridden customs and traditions in vogue then in the old world. He was born in Arabia where, as history points out, no religion—not even Judaism and Christianity—was to be found in its pristine glory. So we can realize the great spade-work Muhammad had to do in order to purge the human minds of the false notions in which people lived then and had their being.

ABOLITION OF IDOLATORY.

The first thing Muhammad did was to preach to the idolatrous Arabs the unity of God, rightly considering it to be the basis of all human conduct. The Arabs of the "Days of Ignorance" were certainly acquainted, at least in theory, with the conception of one God; but in practice they always approached Him through their own hand-made idols, regarding them as their intercessors with the highest Being. This new belief, therefore, in the ever-lasting and ever-watching God brought about, as was natural, a wonderful change in their lives. They gave up the slaughter of newly-born giris; they abandoned internecine warfare and became like true brothers, respecting the life and property of each other. They prayed five times a day before Almighty God, their Creator, forgetting the worldly false Gods whom they had set up in pre-Islamic days.

EQUALITY OF HUMAN BEINGS.

The Prophet next taught that all human beings were one. They were all equal in the eyes of God. He trampled under foot the old ideas of aristocracy and the distinctions of caste, creed and colour—elements which always keep humanity divided—and established democracy in the true sense of the term. But he did not altogether do away with aristocracy, since he, instead, established the aristocracy of good deeds. "Those amongst you", he declared, "are the most honoured in the sight of God who excel each other in good deeds." Thus he set up an altogether new standard of conduct unknown to the world before. This greatly helped in establishing that wonderful system of Islamic Brotherhood which is such a great asset of Islam.

Muhammad also taught his followers patiently to put up with sufferings for the cause of Truth. The Quran says: "Verily man is in loss, except those who believe and do good and enjoin on each other truth, and enjoin on each other patience." It was the result of such teachings that true believers, men and women alike, of the type of Bilal, Samiyah, Imar, Abu Fakih, Zanirah, Usman, Abu Zar, Zubair, Sa'ad, Nahdiyah, and a host of others, cheerfully bore untold sufferings at the hands of Idolatrous Arabs, without flinching an inch from the path of Truth. So great was their love for the Prophet that in the midst of sufferings when they were told to disown him, they, on the contrary, prayed for him. The result of their sufferings was that more and more people flocked to the fold of Islam and by the time the Prophet went into "the blessed companionship on high", practically the whole of Arabia was under his spiritual sway.

INSISTENCE ON TOLERATION.

The Prophet was always tolerant. The laws of warfare as introduced by him, show how humane he was even to his enemies. His constant exhortation to his followers was never to return to the customs prevalent before the advent of Islam. He granted rights to slaves such as they had never known before. He elevated the position of woman to a remarkable degree. And if Muslim women are kept under subjection by Muslim men to-day, the fault is theirs and not of Islam. The other social reforms, too numerous to be mentioned here, brought about by Muhammad, will stand for ever a living tribute to his noble achievements.

Muhammad lived the simplest possible life. He used to help in the household duties. He used to mend his own clothes and cobble his shoes. He never wore costly clothes except when he got them from others by way of a present. He was gentle and generous to an extreme. During the ten years that Anas, his faithful slave, remained with him, the Prophet never, even on a single occasion, uttered so much as 'unh'. "He never took revenge excepting where the honour, of God was concerned. Muhammad hated nothing more than lying and whenever he knew that any of his followers had erred in this respect he would hold himself aloof from them until he was assured of their repentance." Such was the man, Muhammad.

MUSLIMS' DUTY TO-DAY.

Whatever, Muhammad said, did, and accomplished during the span of 64 years, is all treasured up in the pages of history by his biographers. But the space at my disposal is too short to deal adequately even with one aspect of his life. To-day the Mussalmans all the world over will be celebrating his glorious birth and will be calling to minds his message about the oneness of God and the oneness of humanity, a thing which will be repeated from every pulpit to-day. But the best way of celebrating this day—the red letter day in the life of every Mussalman—is to actually live what Muhammad (may God's peace be upon him) gave to the world at large. For, thereby, the present-day Mussalmans will not only be making the world better and happier to live in, but they will also, by their own conduct and example, be bringing about a remarkable change for the better in the attitude of the non-Muslims towards Muhammad as well. Will they do it? But whether they do it or not, the name of Muhammad will continue to shine forth with unique glory as before.

MALAVIYAJI REFUSES TO PAY FINE.

—:o:—

"Magistrate Has Misrepresented Me", Says He

After the accused were taken to the Arthur Road Jail, Mr. Govind Malaviya handed a letter from his father Pandit Malaviya to the Magistrate, saying that he did not want to pay the fine and would not like anybody to pay it on his behalf. He requested the Magistrate, that the fine if received from anybody else should not be accepted.

The Magistrate informed Mr. Govind Malaviya, that he had to accept the fine no matter, who paid it. "My anxiety is," continued the Magistrate, "not to send him to jail and the very fact that the Court inflicted a fine means that it wanted to convey to the Pandit, that it is anxious to give him a fine only. Only if the party does not pay the Court may have reluctantly to send him to jail. The option does not lie with the accused person to court imprisonment, if the fine is paid."

MAGISTRATE'S MISREPRESENTATION.

Pandit Malaviya also made a statement to the press through his son in regard to the sentence. He says: "The Magistrate has misrepresented me, and in the matter of sentence has wrongly differentiated between me and my other co-accused friends. If it was to be made the heavier sentence should have been passed on me though I am the eldest one of all my friends. I disobeyed the order not to test the legality, but because in my judgment I considered the order arbitrary and tyrannical, an utterly unjustifiable invasion on an elementary right which it is the duty of all citizens to disregard. I would do so twenty times again if it became necessary."

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Mr. Raja Rao, Permanent Secretary, All India Congress Committee, announces that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has nominated Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as his successor to the presidency of the Congress.—A. P.

CORPORATION ADJOURNED

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay Corporation adjourned without transacting any business to-day in sympathy with Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pundit Malaviya and other leaders on their convictions.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved the adjournment which was passed with an overwhelming majority.

BUSINESS FIRMS & ASSOCIATIONS CLOSE.

On receipt of news of convictions of Pandit Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai and 12 others, all Bombay business firms and associations closed their offices, and suspended trading activities for the day.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

Universal's Mammoth Super Production that created a Sensation in Bombay.
The sweetest Romance of the Ages woven round the gripping, rapturous love-drama of two young hearts.

A TALKING AND SINGING DRAMA TO VIBRATE ON THE HEART STRINGS OF ALL MANKIND!

TO-NIGHT **SHOW BOAT** THIS WEEK

with a brilliant cast headed by Laura La Plante, Joseph Schildkraut and Otis Harlan.

A brilliant prologue of Variety Singing and Dancing by the famous Zigfeld Stars.

A MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH OF THE TALKING SCREEN!

COMMENCING FROM FRIDAY 8TH

TWO SHOWS DAILY—6-30 & 10 P. M. FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY, MATINEE AT 3-30 P. M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

LONAVALA AND "TUNGERLI PROPERTIES WILL BE SOLD AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable properties at Lonavla, Tungerli, Parel Lalwacy and Dadar, and the Fazandari right in the Anjirbaug property at Tardeo Road.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1411 of 1923 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and Ors), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

(A) All that vacant piece of land situate at Lonavla, admeasuring about 4 acres, and bounded on the East by the property of Hana Moti, on the South by Poona Road, on the West by a compound of the portion of Survey No. 144 and on the North by a brook and beyond that land bearing S. N. 123.

(B) All that vacant piece of land situate at Tungerli, bearing S. No. 123, admeasuring about 39 acres 36 1/2 gunthas, assessment Rs. 2, and bounded on the East by land bearing S. No. 127 and 122, on the South by a brook and land bearing S. No. 144 and 125, on the West by the compound of St. Peter's Nursery School, the boundary of Survey No. 124 and a brook and on the North by a brook and the boundary of village Kupe.

(C) The Fazandari right in the Anjirbaug property, at Tardeo Road; admeasuring about 21738 sq. yards amount recoverable per month is about Rs. 158.

On Thursday, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings standing thereon including the well situate at Parel, Lalwady, formerly admeasuring about 25403 sq. yards but of late found to admeasure about 24051 sq. yards, bearing Municipal Ward No. 1003 (2) etc. Street Nos. 1A etc., and bounded on the North by a private road leading to Lall Bagh, on the South partly by other properties of B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, J. J. Jafferson and Sir J. Jeejeebhoy and partly by the tank, on the East partly by the property of N. M. Petit and on the West by Parel Road and the Tank.

On Friday, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with dwelling houses at Hansali Tank, Dadar, containing by actual admeasurement 3446 sq. yards but according to the title deeds about 3306 sq. yards and according to the Collector's Bill 3867 sq. yards, bearing Municipal G Ward Nos, 3713 (1) etc., Street Nos. 74 etc., and bounded on the East by Tulsi Water Pipe Road and beyond that by B. B. & C. I. Rly., lines, on the West by a public passage and beyond that Hansali Tank and on the North and South by the property of Paul Miranda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, AT RIPON ROAD AND GRANT ROAD BRIDGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co., and on account and risk of the Mortgagor the Haji Ahmed Bin Haji Mansur Alkari Motiwalla, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th February, 1923 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras Freehold land (now redeemed) with the

Auction Sales.

dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 2172 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 125, 126, New Nos. E|13639, etc., Old Survey Nos. 248,249, New Survey Nos. 3D| 3561, etn., Cadastral Survey No. 1578, Byrulla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3833 (2) etc. Street Nos. 20A, 21, 24A and bounded on the Esat by Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Khatid bn Mahomed Mishin, on the North by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nazir and on the South by the property of Valimahomed Jiva.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Government Leasehold land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Grant Road Bridge, South Side, admeasuring about 1017.3.9 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 16963, New Survey No. 3. etc., Cadastral Survey No. 1235, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3045 (1), Street No. (2) and bounded on the

East by the property belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the land leased to Hussein Miya Rahimtulla, on the North partly by the premises occupied by Abkari Department and partly by land reserved for the proposed road, and on the South by the land leased to Manekji Edulji Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. RELE AND CO. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Sole Distributors:—
THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
123, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.

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THE ONLY BEST
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Telephone No. 20536.

American Cotton Crop.

"CHRONICLE'S" FORECAST.

CONDITION 66.9 PER CENT OF NORMAL

Indicated Crop 13,810,000 Bales.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

As usual we present our monthly forecast regarding the growing American Crop showing condition 66.9 per cent of normal indicating a yield of 13,810,000 Bales. Our correspondents observe that owing to dry and hot weather over Central and Western Belts the crop has suffered much and to some extent has overcome the lateness. The subsoil moisture is defective and requires continued showing weather during the present month to improve the situation. Bollweevil are less in evidence.

The trend of prices during this month is likely to be moderately upward until a better than average yield is assured and should prices decline after the Bureau report, we think it safe to operate on the long side for moderate profits only.

The ultimate yield greatly depends upon weather nevelopments as this season's crop has much to do with weather rather insect damage. The present outlook is likely to change materially according to the nature of weather developments during the next 6 weeks.

Bombay Cotton

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Bombay. Aug. 7.

The local market opened at Rs. 226/8 for Broach A/M, delivery and advanced to Rs.231/ on active buying by local operators. The market suddenly closed at 2 p.m. on reports of the Congress Leaders jailed. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach J/A. 200/4
Broach A/M. 230/8
Oomra D/J. 194
Bengal D/J. 169/8

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Toyomankwa	Khirakya	181
100	Do.	Hinganghat	134
100	Do.	Aurangabad	181
200	Do.	Harsud	182
200	Do.	Murtizapur	178
200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Nagar	176
			178
100	Do.	Wardha	185
200	Do.	Arvi	179
100	Do.	Jamnagar	200
100	A. Damodar	Raivind	155
100	Do.	Khamgaon	180
100	Japan T & Co.	Burwaha	173
100	Do.	Bolda	175
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Neemuch	179
100	Birla Bros.	Indore old	163
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Bijapur	205

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

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What To Do After Bureau

Bombay. Aug. 7.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have issued the following note to their daily report:—

Despite moderate to heavy rains reported in Texas and Oklahoma, market was steady in consequence of Fossicks smaller crop estimate and also continued strength in wheat and linseed prices. Although the drought continued last year throughout August and the Boll-weevil damage was 16 per cent. as against 12 per cent. estimated this season, the eventual crop reduction was only 6-1/2 lacs B/s from Government August estimate. With smaller weevil damage, the Fossicks Bureau now seems to have made a liberal reduction of about 7-1/2 lac B/s from their June estimate, considering the rains reported since the compilation of present estimate. Should the Government estimate prove to be around 138 lac B/s. the prospective supply would be about 20 Million B/s. However, the Contract Market for the moment appears to be speculatively "short" and should Government confirm Fossicks estimate and the drought throughout Western Belt remain unrelieved, a sharp advance over Bureau Report is probable but on such advances, we prefer moderate sales in view of anticipated heavy movement of crop and extremely poor spot demand in America.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, cwt. Sept. Oct. Paid 32/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt Jan /Apl. Sellers 30/3.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Unsettled Weather Over Western Belt.

SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on favourable weather but rallied later on covering by shorts and unfavourable Western Belt forecast. Prices opened at a decline of 5 to 7 points on reports of rain in Texas and a further decline of 8 points was registered. At this level there was heavy short covering and prices rallied 27 points from the lowest level reached during the early part of the day. The market closed at a net rise of 15 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 12.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 12.60c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 10 points on reports of rains over drought areas. Later on prices rallied on better New York opening cables and closed at a decline of 4 to points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 7.29d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 7 points and Egyptians lost 10 points as a result of day's trading.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report, issued yesterday, states that during this week conditions affecting cotton have largely been a repetition of the recent week. Temperatures generally have been high and there have been frequent showers in the Eastern Belt, while there has been continued dryness in the Central and Western districts and the drought has intensified in most places. In Texas effective showers have fallen in only about one fifth of the reporting stations.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

"Commercial Appeal" condition 66.4 per cent crop 13,668.000 Bales.

Average guess of the Members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 14,035.000 Bales.

Gerside condition 66.2 per cent. Crop 14,376,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.02+.15
N. Y. October lowest 12.79—.07
N. Y. December Highest 13.22 2-30 p.m.)
N. Y. December lowest 12.95 (10.34 a.m.)

Hemelryk:—"Texas drought not broken, light to moderate rain Waco, Fort Worth, Austin."

New York:—"Weekly Government weather report slightly bullish. Scattered rain insufficient."

Members of New York Cotton Exchange average estimate of crop 14,035,000 bales."

"Short covering before Bureau Report."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather, rallied later on covering by shorts and unfavourable Western belt forecast.'"

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October	12.79+.10
January	13.07+.11
Middling Spot	12.60+.11

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 6.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	12.89 (11-00 a.m.)
Oct. (New Contract)	Unquoted
January (" ")	"
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
October	12.89
October, (New Contract)	12.74
January, (" ")	13.00

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October	13.02+.15
December	13.18+.08
January	13.24+.12
Mdidling Spot	12.95+10

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS

New York, Aug. 6.

October	12.77+.13
December	12.97+.13
January	13.04+.13
March	13.20+.12
May	13.35+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 6. Opening	Closing
August		6.92—.08
September		6.80—.07
October	6.75	6.83—.05
November		6.82—.05
December		6.87—.05
January	6.83	6.90—.05
February		6.92—.05
March		6.98—.05
April		7.00—.05
May	699	7.05—.05
June		7.07—.05
July		7.11—.04
August		7.14—.04
January 1932		7.21—.04
Middling Spot		7.29—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sale of East Indian Cotton	200

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Oct. close at s 7/6 1/2d. up 3-1/4d
Dec. close at s. 7/7 3/4d up 3-1/4d
Mar. close at s. 7/8 5/8d. up 3-3/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

Sept. per bushel dol. 96-5/8 up 5-1/4.
Dec. per bushel dol. 102-1/2 up 5-3/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 107-1/2 up 5-5/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

Sept. 19.20 up 37.
Oct. 19.35 up 43.

Wheat Cables:

(1) "Market continues from despite Russian sales. Estimates being reduced Prairie Provinces."

(2) "America cables Wheat Russian sales ignored little rain Spring Belt feeding now estimated 100 million bushels: Corn no good rain only scattered showers Indian Missourt Iowa Kansas'"

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.70—.15
Scinde, Fine	3.95—.15
Scinde, Superfine	4.20—.15
Bengal, Good	3.45—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	3.70—.15
Bengal, Fine	3.95—.15
Oomra, Good	3.55—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	3.85—.15
Oomra, Fine	4.15—.15
Broach, Fully Good	4.60—.15
Broach, Fine	4.85—15
Broach, Superfine	5.10—15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

November	11.03—21
December	11.10—.11
January	11.14—.10
March	11.32—.10
May	11.49—.09
July	11.65—.09
Sakellis F-G-F. Spot	12.15—.07

A HINT ON BARAWAFAT

Two birds with one Stone

V.sit

THE SWADESHI BAZAR

AT

MADHAV BAUG, C. P. Tank Road.

Buy and Promote Swadeshi

and

Enjoy your festival here.

Positively last two days.

Bazar Time:—2 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

CONVICTED OF CAUSING WRONGFUL LOSS.

—:o:—

Mr. Brown the Additional Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. Pherozeshan S. Gazdar a partner in the Bombay Cotton Company charged one Dhanji Mamoo who carried on business in Cotton on behalf of his uncle Kallanji Poonja. Dr. B. J. Dhondy, Advocate, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Haji Bar.-at-law, for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused by making false representations obtained delivery of 73 bales of cotton which along with other bales were held in security by the complainant for the amount advanced to the firm of Kallanji Poonja and thereby caused wrongful loss to the complainant to the extent of Rs. 1,200 The defence of the accused was that the complainant was not a pucca "Adatya" but a muccadum and the bales had never been pledged with the complainant. The accused further contended that he merely acted on behalf of his uncle Kallanji Poonja. His worship disbelieved the defence, and held that the bales which were held as security by the complainant were obtained on false representations by the accused. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 400 out of this fine, if recovered, are ordered to be given to the complainant Mr. Gazdar as compensation.

Mrs. Jani's Letter To Her Husband.

RAJKOT, Aug. 3.

Mrs. Dhanluxmi, wife of Dr. V. P. Jani, who has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, under Section 108, Cr. P. Code, has written the following letter to her husband:—

"I have heard the news of your arrest. I am quite prepared to take the helm of the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha and steer its course dauntlessly and vigilantly, if I am found fit to do it.

"You need not worry about that at all. I am prepared to follow in your footsteps and do what you did. Just as we worked together to remove the social evils, and worked for the social welfare of our community, in the same way, at this critical movement, I after arranging about the kiddies will go to Bombay and take up the work.

"You need not worry about us; we are quite well. To-day is the happiest day of my life, happier even than the wedding day.

"Bande Mataram".

—:o:—

LINSEED

London, Aug. 6.

Linseed Calcutta, London ton Aug./Sept. Nominal £17:10:0.

Linseed Calcutta, London ton Sept./Oct. Nominal £17:10:0.

Linseed Bombay ton Aug./Sept. Sellers £16:0:0.

Linseed Bombay ton Aug./Sept Sellers £18:7:6

TAGORE'S STORY ON THE SCREEN.

—:o:—

"Sacrifice" At The "Rialto"

The superstitious custom of offering animal sacrifices to the Goddess Kali prevalent almost everywhere in India and more particularly in Bengal, and the uphill task of those reformers who are trying to put a stop to such barbarities committed under the cloak of religion, form the subject of a pathetic and moving story written by the Poet Laureate of India, Rabindranath Tagore under the title of "Sacrifice". This story has been put on the screen by the well-known Indian Film Co. the Orient Pictures Corporation, and the film which had been a great success wherever it was shown in India, was equally appreciated in England and on the Continent. After such an enthusiastic reception, it is now being shown this week in Bombay at the Rialto Cinema.

The incidents of the story reach a dramatic climax from the conflicting loyalties to the age-long Priesthood whose vested interests are at stake and to the enlightened King who determines to sweep away the barbarous custom holding sway in the hearts of ignorant people as an inviolate rite strengthened by pseudo-religious sanction. The tragic element is imported into the story by the fact that the King is hitted against his own wife and brother whose weak-minded superstition is exploited by the shrewd and crafty priest. A touch of romance is added by the tender love episode of the Priest's disciple and a beggar girl whose goat, her only possession and companion is snatched away to be offered as a sacrifice. The cast includes Miss Zubeida and Miss Sulochana, the well known screen stars in the roles of the beggar girl and the superstitious Queen respectively, while Jal Khambhata, Jani Baboo, and Dara play the principal male characters.

—:o:—

SATYAGRAHA AT GONDIA.

GONDIA, Aug. 6.

With unprecedented enthusiasm Gondia jungle Satyagrahis were sent off. On the 5th 10 Satyagrahis headed by Sjt. M. P. Damle started from here to break forest laws at Chicholi.

They reached Tirora at 10 a.m. from here they marched off to their destination on foot preaching satyagraha in villages. They will reach Chicholi on 7th evening and break forest law at 10 a.m. on 8th instant.

MISSIONARIES TO BE RANSOMED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Church Missionary Society has authorised its representative at Fuchow to pay ransom if British Consul considers it necessary, to secure release of captured women missionaries Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison.—Reuter.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,600
27th	Mantua*	10,948
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	11,518
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	10,857
25th	Razmak @	
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
7th	Naldera x	16,688
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,513
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,643
28th	Naldera x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,513
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
11th	Moldavia xx	15,543
18th	Razmak	10,857
25th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
May		
2nd	Mooltan x	20,952
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	U	D
Single	£92	£83	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£36	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Nov.	DUMANA	
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	9,427 8,422
26th Mar.	DUMANA	
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,427 8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about Aug.		
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
8th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammeran & Basrah.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.
13th	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departur
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru ..	24th Sept.	8th Oct.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136—487, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept
Tambá Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taivo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23738
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 16,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,62,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 22 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready-gummed-prepared. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a bank-note but OH! a passenger Zig-Leg makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

Indo Balm
BELIEVES ME PAINE
CAPPER BROS. AGRI HORTICULTURE DEPOT BOMBAY

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Macedonia, is expected to arrive here to-day from London at about (6 a.m.) with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo a general cargo and 83 passengers.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 7.
Lampa, Anderson, New York.
Warla, Saggon, Colombo.
Baroda, Parry, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 8.
Burma Maru, Shirai, Kobe.
Essen, Peaschley, Hamburg.
Vita, Betaugh, Busreh.
Gurna, Brown, Rangoon.

LOADING.
Aug. 7.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Gandara for Rangoon.
Steamer Shevedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Macedonia for London.
Steamer Varsova, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Warla for Karachi.

S S Tampa:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer Tampa, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo with ballast.

S S Barcda:—The B I S N Cly's steamer Baroda, arrivet in harbour yesternay from Busreh, with a geneai cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Bhrma Maro:—The O S K steamer Bhrma Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Esse:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Essen, will sal to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo and through passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gurma:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurma, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
THURSDAY, 7th August, 1930.
1 Altenfels, Karachi, 11-3, L Edward Ltd.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 8-8, M M and Co.
6 Castalia, Liverpool, 14-8, Graham T Co.
7 Shidzuoka Maru Japan 12-8 N Y Kaisha.
8 Bovenkerk Rotterdam 10-8, E D Sassoon and Co.
J End Warla, Karachi, NF, M M and Co
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
11 Essen, Hamburg, 8-8, Volkart Bros.
12 Trekieve, Havre, 10-8, M M and Co.
14 City of Derby, New York, 8-8, F F Campbell and Co.
15 Sturmfels Hamburg 8-8 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Karoa, Durban, 13-8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Burma Maru, Japan, 8-8, O S Kaisha.
3 Baroda, P Gulf, 13-8, M M and Co.
4 Vita Busrah 8-8 M M and Co.
6 Ahmedi, M'Coast, 8-8, S Hassum Co.
7 Jalabala, Calcutta, 10-8, Scindia S N Co.
12|13 Queda, Calcutta, 13-8, M M and Co.
15 Indira, M'Coast, 88-8, The New Bombay Steamship Ltd.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.
B Gurma, NF, NF, M M and Co.
C|R Candara, NF, NF, M M and Co.
D|E Tampa, NF, NE, L Edward Ltd. Edward Ltd.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 9-8, L K Varsova, Busrah, NF, M M and Co.
L/M Dalgoma, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Unicoi, Marmagoa, 9-8, L Edward Ltd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O F W Co
Ranpura 22-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Baroda 16-8 K N Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM HAMBURG
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.
FROM GENOA
Cupo di Monti, 10-8-30, M Italiana.
Cquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Venezie 10-8-30 Lloyd T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 8-8 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
Tampa 5-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Akbar, 5-8-30
Dayavati 5-8-30
Oostcappelle 7-8-30
Bahaduri 7-8-30
Trekieve 6-8-30
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kedderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Kidderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Macedonia, 24-8-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 14-8-30, G T Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Trekeive, 10-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Derby 7-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
Tampa NF, L Edward Ltd.
Unicoi, 0-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sturmfel, 8-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
Bovenkerk, 10-8-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Altenfels, 8-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
Warla, NF, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.
Vita, NF, M M Co.
Baroda, 3-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Shidzuku Maru 12-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala NF S S N Co.
Queda, NF, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Shwedagon NF, I B P Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Gandara, Maur NF, F Campbell.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9,013, Headland, P and O S N Co.
Macedonia, 5,667, Morttor, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 4,170, Kelly, G T Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Trekeive, 3,230, Kent, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sturmfels 3834 Hadgerson L Edward Ltd.
Altenfels, 5,071, Elbo, L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
City Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
City of NewCastle, F F Campbell and Co.
Unicoi, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.
Tampa, 3,703, Anderson, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Borneo Maru, 4,231, Use, O S Kaisha.
Shidzmoka Maru, 3,018, Ino, N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.
Baroda, 1,899, Parry, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala 2111 Roy S S N Co.
Queda, 2,329, Smith, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
FOR KARACHI.
Warla, 1,342, Saggon, M M and Co.
Gondara, 3,100 MacIteri, M M and Co.
Shwedegon, 1,049, Goodbody, I B P Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa 3307 Fahley M M and Co.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, 649, Svensen, F F Campbell Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Silverpine 3015 Irvine L Edward Ltd.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.

EXPORTS. Aug. 7.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—1 pkge woollen carpets, Cox and King's Ltd.
S S Macedonia for London:—5,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes and 1,000 cwts Linseed, K M Nathoo; 450 cwts groundnut seed, M Bhuta and Co.
S S Castalia for Liverpool:—1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons; 130 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 76 bales wool raw, Cox and Kings Ltd; 16 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 52 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal and Sons; 60 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.
For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton fly, V A Sane, 180 cwts groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co.
For Philadelphia:—136 cks goat skin, Briskey Co.
S S Bovenkirk for Hamburg:—210 cwts millet, J Dayal; 420 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.
For Antwerp:—147 bales hemp, S Esoofbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 397 cwts mustard seed, J B Engineer and Co.
For Rotterdam:—42 cwts mustard seed, T S Thadani and Sons; 300 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S City of Derby for Port Said:—60 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.
S S Unicoi for New York:—100 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste, J Chunilal and Co; 200 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 10,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.
For Philadelphia:—100 bales cotton thread waste, J Chunilal and Co.
S S Trekieve for Dunkirk:—65 bales cotton raw, C Suleman and Co.
S S Borneo Maru for Shanghai:—900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Kobe:—1,300 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co: 100 bales cotton raw, A Abdulrehman and Co.
S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—400 bale cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Shidzvoka Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe: —500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.
For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS. Aug. 7.
S S Bovenkirk, Agents E D Sassoon and Co, from Hamburg:—140 drums dyes, 203 drums chemicals, 175 bdles pipes, 390 bdles clove-straws, 40 bdles nuts, 605 bdles wire netting, 280 cases lamps, 39 cases Plywood, 300 cases beer, 62 cases papers, 500 bags salt, 97 bags colours.
From Rotterdam:—50 bags starch, 835 bags Farina, 50 bags Dextrine, 150 cases beer, 323 cases cheese, 343 cases paper, 15 cases chicory, 151 cases straw boards, 287 cases Schannaps, 2,075 cases Vegetable Products, 1,000 Vegetable Fat, 1,248 drums dyes dry; 1,165 drums dyes paste, 933 drums chemicals, 686 drums Paint, 44 cases wine.
From Antwerp:—1,200 bdles cement sheets, 500 bdles steel sheets, 265 bdles bolts and nuts, 185 bdles steel channels, 560 bdles plates, 464 bdles rods, 1,030 bdles angles, 2,358 bdles hoops, 500 bdles circles, 2,389 bdles bars, 287 bdles teas, 934 bdles joists, 182 bdles tubes, 27 cases chemicals.

LADIES DEFY POLICE ORDER.

—:o:—

GOPALLANJ, Aug. 5

Yesterday the ladies paraded the streets in a procession in defiance of the Order under section 144 under the leadership of Shrimati Tarangini Biswas, wife of Sjt. Surendranath Biswas. The Police obstructed them near the liquor shop but after an hour the police withdrew and the ladies came to Kalibari and dispersed shouting actional cries. —Free Press.

OFFICER'S NEPHEW AS PICKETER

—:o:—

Bodily Removed By His Father.

GOUHATI, Aug. 5.

The interesting feature of to-day's picketing which created great commotion in the town was that judicial member to the Government of Assam, Sir Syed Md. Scadulla's nephew was among the picketers. His father Prof. Mahabulla tried to persuade his son to give up picketing but his answer to all his persuasion was that he must obey the dictates of his conscience. Persuasion having failed his father at last with the aid of some teachers carried him off bodily from the scene of action.—Free Press.

MONEY MARKET.
Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 7.
B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 8|4 to Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 November/January.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 Aug. Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 88.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 105
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York—London 4.87 7|32 6th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|6 9|16 7th inst.
Japan London 2|0 5|16 6th inst.
London—Paris 123.85 6th inst.
London—Belgium 34.805 6th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.05 6th inst.
London—Italy 93.00 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 7|8 5th inst.; £4-4-11 7|8 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 15|16 5th inst.; 15 15|16 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 7|8 5th inst.; 15 7|8 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3|4 5th inst.; 34 3|4 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1|4 per cent 5th inst.; 2 9|32 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11|16 per cent 5th inst.; 2 11|16 per cent 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/4 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.
3 Months Discounts 2 9|32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 11/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1|2 per cent.
One month 2½ per cent.
Three and Six months 3 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

—:o:—

Stri Mandal Accepts Terms.

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

The Secretary Rashtriya Stri Mandal wires that the mandal accepts terms of compromise given by college students and worshippers hence picketing is withdrawn. Mandal thanks B. T. Shahani and Desai for their services and entrusts them organisation work amongst students.

Rugby.—King's racing cutter "Britania" with His Majesty on board won her 200th race at Cowes, on Wednesday afternoon in fine style by three or four lengths. There was an enthusiastic demonstration when after the race the King arrived at the Royal Yacht squadron enclosure.—B. O. W.

King Nadir Shah has been pleased to grant a perpetual family jagir of Rs. 2,700 kabuli per month to Dr. Ghulam Mohammad, Proprietor of the M. A. Kakin Company, Peshawar, in consideration of highly meritorious services rendered in the last Afghan rebellion with retrospective effect from 7th October, the day of Kabul's fall to Nadir Shah.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910. REG. NO. A. 1288.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of insurance business. J2

MEN WHO HAVE FLOUTED COUNTRY'S MANDATE.

Candidates For Central Legislature Elections.

Thursday (7th instant) was the last day for sending in nomination papers for the coming elections to the Central Legislature.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The following candidates have been nominated for election to the three seats in the Council of State from the Presidency Non-Mahomedan constituency: (1) Mr. Jagannath Vasudeo Pandit Alias Jagannath Maharaj of Poona, (2) Sir Phiroze Sethna of Bombay, (3) Mr. H. M Metha of Bombay, (4) Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta of Ahmedabad, (5) Mr. Thakorram Kapilram of Surat and (6) Mr. J. B. Desai of Kaira.

The Bombay City Non-Mahomedan constituency has two seats in the Legislative Assembly for which Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia have been nominated. They will be declared duly elected.

The Bombay City Mahomedan constituency has one seat in the Assembly for which Mr. M. A Jinnah has been nominated. He will be declared duly elected!

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Out of the six candidates nominated for the Bombay Legislative Council for the three seats for Bombay City Non-Mahomedan South, Mr. Burjor S Cooper and Dr. B V Rayakar have withdrawn. The remaining candidates are: (1) Mr Ramchandra M. Bhatt, (2) Dr R T Nariman, (3) Sir Vasantarao Dabholkar and (4) Captain J. Alban De Souza.

ASSEMBLY AND BOMBAY EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY.

The Bombay European Constituency has two seats in the Assembly. It has nominated Sir H. G. Cocke and Mr. E. A. Sykes, They will be returned unopposed.

BENARES BATCH AT JUBBULPORE.

—:o:—

Will Reach Bombay To-day.

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, August 6.

The Benares Hindu University, Jatha arrived at Jubbulpore this morning. Citizens gave them a public reception at the Town Hall. Stirring speeches were made by Mr. Sundaram, commander, and Messrs. Ramnath Patak Sitaram Chaturvedi and Ganesh Prasad Singh. Jubbulpore has formed a jatha of students. The University batch is leaving tomorrow morning for Bombay.

UNEMPLOYMENT, STALKING STEADFASTLY

—:o:—

TOPS TWO MILLION MARK IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Unemployment has topped the womillion mark, increasing by 9,000 during the last week to 011,000.—Reuter.

8 LADIES ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Shrimati Susama Das Gupta, Shrimati Malati Das Gupta, Shrimati Santana Roy and five other ladies, all members of B.P.C.C. were arrested yesterday afternoon while picketing at Burrabazar.—Free Press.

17 AKALI VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Picketing Foreign Cloth.

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Seventeen Akali volunteers were arrested yesterday under Anti-Picketing Ordinance for picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

SUKHDEV'S CONDITION VERY SERIOUS.

—:o:—

Mother Refused To Interview Son.

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

As a result of continued hunger-strike and refusal to drink even water the condition of Mr. Sukhdev, accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, is stated to have grown very serious. Mr. Sukhdev's mother has telegraphed to the Viceroy, the Governor of Punjab, Home Secretary, Punjab Government, and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, calling their attention to grave rumours about her son and refusal by the local authorities to allow her an interview with her son and requesting permission to arrange for private medical aid.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has replied asking her to apply to the headquarters at Lahore.—A. P.

SUKHDEV'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

—:o:—

Lahore Accused On Hunger-Strike.

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

All interviews among themselves and their relations have been stopped in the case of Conspiracy accused who are on hunger-strike for the last 10 days. Yesterday Bhagat Singh's and Sukdev's mothers and brothers were not interview them.

Sukdev's condition is reported to be serious while Bhagat Singh has already lost 7 lbs. in weight. No forced feeding is resorted to. Sukdev is not taking even water. Information is not available regarding others.—Free Press.

ARMOURY RAID TRIAL.

—:o:—

"Accused Pointed Out To Witnesses.

PRESIDENT OF TRIBUNAL TO BE PRESENT IN TIFFIN ROOM.

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 6.

Before the Special Tribunal to-day Ananta Singh, one of the principal accused in the Armoury Raid Trial complained that they were pointed out to witnesses for safe identification while they retired to another room for tiffin. The President of the Tribunal observed that either he himself or one of his colleagues would be present in the room, during tiffin.—A. P.

17 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Forest Law Broken.

SIRSI, Aug. 4.

To-day being the hartal day Sirsi Satyagrahis and citizens went to the reserved forest which is 3 miles away from the town. The huge procession which was a mile-long was followed by police and the D. F. O.

No sooner did they reach the forest and entered it something like 10—20 cart-loads of wood was collected. The beautifully decorated carts were loaded and drawn by the processionists. Before they reached their destination, a police cordon was formed and the procession stopped. The police began to note down the names of all who carried fuel in their raids and 17 were arrested.

HARTAL IN BIJAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Aug. 4.

The news of the arrest of Pandit Malaviya and others has electrified the business quarters and a complete hartal is observed in the City to-day. Schools have been successfully picketed. The City Bazar is controlled by the Lingayat community and the result of the appeal of the Bombay High Court has made them more active.

The Hindustani Seva Dal have opened a camp for the last two months and they have been carrying a propaganda in villages round about explaining the importance of new movement for the proletariat. They have, in Bijapur Taluka, alone felled about one thousand toddy trees. The first batch of these volunteers were sentenced last month and about eleven of them are to be tried to-morrow, 5th August.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SPAIN.

—:o:—

Many Houses Damaged.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Almeria.—A violent earthquake at Albox in Almeria Province, (Spain) has damaged many houses. Inhabitants are panic-stricken but no casualties are reported.—Reuter.

100,000 FRENCH TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE

—:o:—

100 FACTORIES AFFECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Roubaix.—It is estimated that 100,000 textile workers, representing 50 per cent of the workers of Roubaix, Tourcoing and L'Ile, are now on strike and over 100 factories are affected.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR HANKOW.

—:o:—

'In Readiness For Emergency".

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Shanghai.—A detachment of British troops, comprising the 110th Green Howards, leaves for Hankow to-morrow, and fifty more will follow on Friday. They will remain aboard H.M.S., "Cumberland" in readiness for emergency.

300 Japanese marines are being despatched to Hankow and more will follow later.—Reuter.

"Johnnie" Gets Cup & £10,000 Cheque From "D. M."

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Enthusiastic crowds lined the three-mile route of Miss Amy Johnson's drive to Savoy Hotel where she was the guest of honour at a luncheon attended by 400 prominent persons, notably women who have gained distinction in the field of sport and adventure. Miss Johnson was presented with a Cup and also with the "Daily Mail" cheque for £ 10,000.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Sir Philip Sassoon and Sir Sefton Brancker joined in tributes at the amazing demonstration when Miss Johnson in a few wellchosen sentences, replied.—Reuter.

Bengal P. C. C. Raided Again

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

As usual the B.P.C.C. was raided by the police last evening and the officer-in-charge was arrested.—Free Press.

Details Of Sukkur Clash.

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

Details from Sukkur show that Hindu-Muslim rioting again broke out there on the morning of 5th, during which police were compelled to open fire in two parts of the town, killing one and wounding three Hindus. A mob of Mahomedans attacked Gharaibabad quarter, looting several shops and breaking open the house of Bhojraj M. Ajwani, whose aged father was injured and 500 rupees and some property were looted. The nephew of Basantram, a well-known pleader and the nephew of Seth Jashanmal were killed outright.

Sukkur town this morning was quiet, but tense atmosphere prevails. Section 144 has been promulgated. Auxiliary force of soldiers and police are patrolling the town.

ALL-NIGHT VIGIL.

Last night the Collector arranged for an all-night vigil to be kept owing to the presence of a large number of hooligans on the outskirts of the town.

Private reports state that looting and violence is due to the presence of a number of Hurs (criminal tribe of Sind) in Sukkur consequent on the cases against the Pir of Pagaro.

The Commissioner in Sind, accompanied by the General Officer Commanding Sind Independent Brigade Area, left for Sukkur last night to examine the situation personally.

There was a complete hartal to-day. Stray cases of looting and robbery continue to be reported.

The total casualties from yesterday's rioting are believed to be twelve dead and 150 injured. 200 arrests have been made.—A. P.

THEFT OF PICRIC ACID

—:o:—

Lahore Convictions.

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

For alleged stealing of picric acid from the laboratories of local schools and colleges with a view to making explosives three persons, Khurshaid Anwar (son of Mr. Ferozedin a barrister) Mohammad Rashid and Mahomed Rafiq have been sentenced to two years impdrisonment and fined Rs. 100 each or in default to undergo six months further imprisonment.

Khurshaid Anwar has been recommended for treatment as a B class prisoner.

MR. SEN GUPTA NOT TO BE MAYOR ?

—:o:—

GRIEVED OVER THE CONTROVERSY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

It is understood Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta does not desire to be renominated as Alderman. Mrs. Sen Gupta saw her husband in Alipore jail, and it is reported he told her, he was pained over the controversy and shocked that there was so much opposition in the Congress Party to his remaining in the Corporation.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY

Unbecoming Scenes Between Partisans.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Counter demonstration by way of reply to yesterday's happenings was organised by the followers of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, when a number of lads mostly in their teens invaded the visitors' galleries in the Council Chamber this afternoon, long before the commencement of the meeting of Corporation. They ovated Deputy Mayor and Mr Sabat C. Bose and howled down supporters of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and garlanded.

A portrait of Subash Chandra Bose behind prison bars was placed on the Mayoral Chair and al-

SRJT. DEEP NARAYAN SINGH SERVED WITH NOTICE

—:o:—

For Carrying Out Procession Urging Boycott Of British Goods.

MUSSAFERPORE, Aug. 5.

Notices under section 32 of the Police Act have been served upon Sjt. Deep Narayan Singh, the present Dictator, Babu Saryu Prasad, officer-in-charge of the District Congress Committee, Babu Ramdhari Prasad, Babu Gyanchand Gandhi, President, Tarun Bharat Sangha and Brijnarayan Prasad for bringing out a procession urging boycott of British goods.—Free Press.

though Deputy Mayor S. K. Basu was reluctant to remove it, he did so as law required it.

He however hoped that if the House so desired, the subject matter of the portrait would one day adorn the chair. The Deputy Mayor took this opportunity to the support the action of Chief Executive Officer in closing yesterday's meeting to public and said that he was there to own his share of responsibility in the matter and to stand by the Executive to the fullest extent.

Mr. C. C. Biswas however said that he wanted to make it clear that all of them did not accept all these statements made by the Deputy Mayor.

INTERVIEWS DISALLOWED

—:o:—

Sequel To Hungerstrike.

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

The Inspector General of Prisons has written a letter to a relative of Dr. Gayaprasad, accused, that interviews have been disallowed as the accused has resorted to hunger-strike. The Inspector General of Prisons further says in the letter: "If, therefore, you can write to the accused a letter through me saying you are here and asking him to give up the hunger-strike so that you may see him I will see that he gets it. The interview will then depend on him. If he promises to give up the hunger-strike and takes food, the Superintendent will then permit the interview."—A. P.

Fatally Stabbed.

—:o:—

Mahomed Aslam, (twentythree years old son of Raja Mahomed Naut Khan a prominent landlord of Ahmedabad Village, eight miles from Pindadan Khan, was fatally stabbed while sleeping amongst the members of his family. The deceased's property was recently freed from the Court of Wards and he had married the only daughter of Sardar Khan, a prominent zamindar of Chakdanyal.

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE AT JESSORE

—:o:—

Leader's Skull Fractured

VOLUNTEERS STRIPPED OF KHADDAR CLOTHING.

JESSORE, Aug. 5.

32 volunteers after their whole day's picketing-work were taking rest at the local Congress office on Monday night when at about 2 a.m. a large number of constables armed with regulation lathis and headed by several police officials raided the Congress office.

It is reported the volunteers including their leader Sjt. Upendranath Ghose were charged with 'lathis' as a result of which the latter was seriously wounded having got his skull fractured. The police scattered everything including rice, dal, fruits and utensils and are reported to have damaged many other goods.

Many other volunteers also have received injuries more or less. Three volunteers were then put in motor buses with their hands tied, and were carried to distant and unknown destination in that dead hour of night.

VOLUNTEERS.

Some of these volunteers who have come back from the Godhkali Kalibari report that they were denuded of all their Khaddar clothings including Chadar, dhoties, coats and shirts, etc., which were burnt to ashes by the police. It is alleged those who resisted were again beaten by the police and left there in darkness by the side of the jungle. Most of them could not come as they were lying flat and unable to move in consequence of the beating received.

On the following morning they were supplied clothings by the villagers and managed to come back to the town. The injuries of many volunteers were attended to by Dr. Jibanretan Dhar and one case is reported to have been sent to the Sadar Hospital for necessary treatment.—Free Press.

200 Deaths From Cholera In Kabul.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

It is stated that cholera is on the increase in Afghanistan and that there have been 200 deaths daily in Kabul.—Reuter.

DOST MAHOMED'S CHIEF ADHERENT CAPTURED. ?

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Teheran.—It is reported from Meshed that Dinmahomed Baluch, one of the chief adherents of Dost Mohamed, has been captured by the Persian Government troops.—Reuter.

HARTAL IN KOLHAPUR.

—:o:—

Police Lathi Charge.

(From A Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 5.

The news of the Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Malaviya and other Congress leaders' arrests reached here on Sunday. As a protest against it, all the students observed complete hartal on Monday. Shopkeepers observed a hartal.

A huge procession of students paraded the main streets in spite of rains.

Police officers were posted in different parts of the city. At 7 p. m. the procession arrived at the American India Cinema and asked the manager to observe hartal.

Meantime nearly fifty mounted Sowars and some policemen arrived on the spot and the Sowars charged the crowds some men were injured. The crowd was chased by mounted Sowars and policemen udpto 9-30 p.m. Lathis were used to disperse the crowds.

WHY WERE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CLOSED ?

—:o:—

C. P. Government Explain.

The Central Provinces Government, in a communiqe, says that Government colleges and schools have been closed as owing to frequent ssidences and disturbances caused by some students, it is impossible to continue studies emciently. The Government trusts that the public in general and parents and guardians in particular will do their utmost to bring about the requisite atmosphere of calmness and aloofness from political activities amongst students. When such conditions are reestablished the reopening of the institutions will be considered.

FROM THE PRISON CELL.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji On Truth And Non-Violence.

J. C. Kumarappa writes:—

Both Gandhiji and Kakasaheb are well. Gandhiji has been requested to expound each week in his general letter one of the eleven principles on which the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati is founded. Accordingly he has agreed to give a discourse each week to be read at prayer time at the Ashram. We may remind our readers that the principles referred to above are (1) Truth, (2) Non-violence or Love, (3) Chastity (or Brahmacharya), (4) Control of the Palate, (5) Non-stealing, (6) Non-possession or poverty, (7) Physical Labour, (8) Swadeshi, (9) Fearlessness, (10) Removal of Untouchability, and (11) Tolerance. We propose to translate and abridge these and publish them each week for the benefit of our readers as well. Last week we gave a short account of the discourse on the first observance viz. Truth. In this week's letter he deals with the second in the series non-violence or love and we give below an abridged version of it.

"The path of Truth—non-violence is straight and consequently narrow. The rope of Truth—non-violence is even thinner than the one on which the dancer tries along with great concentration. The least lack of attention will result in a great fall. We have to watch our path very closely every moment.

"The full realisation of Truth through this mortal frame is impossible. The body is fleeting but Truth is eternal. In faith only we reach Truth. It is by this method that seekers have found non-violence.

CHOICE OF METHODS.

"The seeker after Truth constantly faces the choice of methods. Should he suffer the hardships that beset his path or should he force his way causing destruction to gain his point. If he follows the way of destruction he does not advance, for progress is by suffering alone as Truth is within us and not outside and hence can not be gained by destruction. "We cannot do away with thieving by punishing the thief. The change has to be within him. We have to win him over by our suffering. Step by step we learn to befriend the whole world and the greatness of God—Truth is manifested more clearly and peace and happiness as well as courage and valour increase inspite of calamities. We are able to distinguish between the Eternal and the perishable, egoism vanishes away and we become humble. Parigraha is lessened and the evil in us assuages greatly.

INSEPARABLE.

Non-violence is not mere restrain from physical violence. Evil thoughts, rashness, ill-will, hatred and falsehoods are all forms of violence. To possess what others need is also violence. We must give up thinking about our body. God is realised in the subconscious state. The body does not belong to us. We should use it as if it were a trust.

Search after Truth without non-violence is impossible. Non-violence and Truth are inseparable like the two sides of a coin. Non-violence is the means and Truth the aim.

The means is in our power and so non-violence is the greatest duty. If we take care of the means some day we are sure to realise the goal. Truth is God and there is only one way to realise Him and that is the path of non-violence which we must never abandon. May God whose very form is Truth, in whose name this vow is taken, give us strength to abide in it."

—Young India.

8 WOMEN PICKETERS ARRESTED.

Jailed For Congress Bulletin.

From Our Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, sentenced four volunteers to six months' rigorous and two to five months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing liquor shops. Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, framed charges against Sjt. Saradaprasad Haldar, Pleader and fifteen others under Section 147 I.P.C. (rioting): Sjts. Haldar and Biswas were further charged under Section 147 I. P. C.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

The accused were prosecuted for forming members of unlawful assembly, assaulting Police Officer and committing riot at Neela Pana.

Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Sjt. Madho Govind Bhadkankar to four months' imprisonment and fined Rs. 200, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment under Press Act for publishing a leaflet without name of press or printer.

The same Magistrate sentenced Sjt. Hirendranath Dutt, Officer-in-charge B. P. C. C. to six months' rigorous for publishing Congress Bulletin without necessary declaration.

WOMEN PICKET COLLEGES.

A message from Rajshahi states for first time in Rajshahi four women picketed College gate. As a result the few students who had attended left their classes. Four youths were arrested for picketing.

Eight women pickets who were arrested in Calcutta yesterday, were released to-day but eight others were arrested this evening.

The Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, sentenced to-day Tarusingh and Ajit Singh, Punjabis to six months' rigorous, under Section 124-A I.P.C. for printing and publishing leaflets entitled "Important proclamation from Akali Dal Bengal." Taru Singh, secretary of the Dal, submitted that he was the writer, but denied the sedition charge. Ajit Singh stated he carried the matter to the press without knowing the contents.

SIKHS BOYCOTT LEGISLATURES.

—:o:—

In Line With Congress.

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

Interviewed on the decisions of the Shiromani Akali Dal and Central Sikh League about the Boycott of Legislatures, Sardar Mangal Singh said that he was glad the Sikh community has taken its rightful place for country's freedom. The Sikhs have entered the field fully supported and benedicted by the moral authorities of the S. G. P. C. Central Sikh League and Shiromani Akali Dal, the 3 great popular and representative bodies of the Sikhs.

He further expressed satisfaction at the lead given by Sardar Gulab Singh M.L.A. who had been a member of the Legislative Assembly continuously for the last 10 years, Sardar Gulab Singh who also attended the joint meeting related his 10 years' experience and strongly advocated complete boycott. Asked by the President he announced that he was not himself standing for election.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT & BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

—:o:—

"Marked Effect Of Assembly Debate"

The "G. K.'s Weekly" (Edited by G. K. Chesterton) in its issue of 19th July states:—

"On Saturday there was a debate in the Indian Legislative Assembly, in the course of which representatives of the British Business community made it clear that they were prepared to support the Indian Moderates on the understanding that the British Commercial interests would be respected. If an agreement is reached on this basis, it should be remembered that the most important British interests are not those of the shareholders in Jute, Tea and Shipping, but those of the Lancashire bread-winners whom Gandhi's present policy would condemn to inevitable starvation. The debate seems to have had a marked effect on the political atmosphere and we hear of pending negotiations between the Libcral leaders and the imprisoned Congress Chiefs. If these negotiations are successful, it will mean the lifting of the boycott; and this will not be welcomed by the Parsee (and Japanese manufacturers who hope to obtain the revival of Lancashire's lost markets."

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